

# Hobart General Hospital

## Its Early History

As early as possible after Lieutenant-Governor Collins began his settlement at Hobart Town, on the memorable 21st February, 1804, a marquee was doubtless pitched for the purposes of the General Hospital. Where or when the marquee was erected has not yet been ascertained from the published records. Possibly this important item of information may be gleaned some day. At the beginning of its history the General Hospital was staffed with a principal surgeon and two assistant surgeons in the persons of William I'Anson, Matthew Bowden, and William Hopley. From the 27th July, 1804, the assistant surgeon on duty at the hospital was required to attend all punishments which might occur among the prisoners. Hopley, it may be stated here, came hither with a wife and two children. Bowden came from Port Phillip in the storeship *Ocean* with Lieutenant-Governor Collins and the first detachment numbering 259 persons of all ranks and classes. Hopley, and perhaps I'Anson too, remained at Port Phillip until the removal of the second detachment, under Lieutenant Sladden, which comprised about 74 persons and arrived here in the ship *Ocean* on the 25th June. Whether the General Hospital was set up at Hobart Town before or after the landing of the second detachment is unknown at the present time. Nor is it known so far whether the marquee for the patients was pitched on Hunter Island or within "the camp," possibly on a site not far distant from what was designated in print twelve years later as Hospital Hill. Wherever the General Hospital was established by the Lieutenant-Governor, there it remained during his command of the settlement. Certainly in his time neither material nor labour was

available to him for erecting a permanent structure. It was not till the 8th February, 1812, that a decision was come to at Sydney to erect a hospital building here. It is also highly necessary, writes Governor Macquarie on that date to Major Geils the commandant, that a General Hospital for the reception of the sick convicts and other persons in the settlement who cannot otherwise procure medical attention should be erected at Hobart Town as soon as the Government can conveniently command the means of doing so. Until the latter part of the year 1808 there was not, seemingly, a settler here with medical qualifications. In the last quarter of that year the local condemnation of the ship *Dubue*, a South Sea whaler, was the happy means of furnishing the settlement with its first private doctor in the person of Thomas William Birch, who arrived here on the 2nd May, 1808. This gentleman was an Englishman who had served as medical officer on the *Dubue* till her condemnation as an unseaworthy vessel. After that event he decided to settle in Hobart Town, where he married a settler's daughter, followed commercial and pastoral pursuits, and built Macquarie House in 1814, besides relieving suffering humanity, very often freely, at his popular surgery in Macquarie Street. A few sceptical persons are disinclined to recognise T. W. Birch as a qualified medical man; but that attitude of mind cannot be maintained in the face of an official recognition of his professional status. On the 6th September, 1808, William Hopley, second assistant surgeon at the General Hospital, requested leave of absence to enable him to proceed to England for the recovery of his health. Thereupon the Lieutenant-Governor or-

dered a survey on the sick doctor by a board of three surgeons, namely, William I'Anson and Matthew Bowden from the General Hospital, and Thomas Birch, surgeon on the ship Dubuc. These professional gentlemen, his Honour required and directed to visit Surgeon Hopley, enquire into the state of his health, and report to him under their hands whether they thought it necessary that he should be invalided and sent to England. The report of these recognised surgeons may be seen in the first volume of the Historical Records of Tasmania. In those far off times the title of "doctor" was not often used at Hobart Town or Sydney in official documents. The general practice was to describe Matthew Bowden, for example, as Mr. Bowden, and sometimes as Surgeon Bowden.

During his visit to the Derwent in November, 1811, Governor Macquarie selected sites for the erection of a permanent hospital and gaol. The site for the hospital is mentioned by him to Major Geils in a despatch written on the 8th February, 1812. The place I pointed out to the Inspector of Works most eligible for those two public buildings, says his Excellency, is a rising airy piece of ground on the west side of the rivulet near the present lumber yard, and it is there they must be erected whenever it may be convenient to commence building thereon. I shall send you plans and elevations of both these public buildings at some future period, and long before you can commence building them. As soon as sufficient materials are collected for the barracks for the officers and soldiers, you must next prepare the necessary materials for the General Hospital and the gaol—brick for the former and stone for the latter—each to be only one story high. The exact position of the site is marked on the plan of Hobart Town approved by his Excellency here on the 30th November, 1811. A copy of the plan is given at page 64 of the Walker Memorial Volume, which should find a place in the home of every son of the soil. On the 1st June, 1812, his Excellency recurs to the subject. I hope, he remarks to Major Geils, you will not lose any time in setting about building the barracks on Barrack Hill for the accommodation

of the detachment, with kitchens and a small military hospital, after you finish the additions and repairs now making to the church and Government House for your accommodation. These Barracks and also a Civil General Hospital and new gaol must first be erected and completely finished before any new Government House is attempted to be built.

According to a summary of the despatches from Lieutenant-Governor Davey to headquarters, he wrote on the 3rd May, 1815 a despatch, in which he announced to his Excellency his intention of building a new General Hospital on an eligible situation, but not the one fixed on by the Governor. Only a summary of the despatch was available to Dr. Watson, but in the first volume of the Historical Records of Tasmania he prints the Governor's command on this subject to Lieutenant-Governor Davey. I understand from the Deputy Surveyor of Lands, writes his Excellency on the 12th December, 1816, that you have changed the site originally marked out and intended by me for erecting a new hospital on. I must therefore desire that the hospital shall not be erected on any other site than the one directed and approved of by me. I do not allow Surgeon Luttrell to interfere in cases of this kind, and I shall expect an instant compliance with my orders on this point. How the Lieutenant-Governor replied to this censure is not known, for after the conclusion of his administration, he sent most of his official papers to his friend and patron, the earl of Harrowby. The task of raising a permanent home for the General Hospital was inherited by Lieutenant-Governor Sorell. I leave it now to your own discretion, writes the Governor to him on the 3rd June, 1818, to employ whatever number of convict labourers on the Government Public Works at the Derwent that may be deemed actually necessary to complete those now in progress, including a new General Hospital, and completing the Military Barracks. It was not till the 18th December, 1818, that his Honour was in a position to inform his Excellency that "the foundation of the Colonial Hospital is begun on the plan and on the spot approved by your Excel-

lency." This foundation, remarks Dr. Watson in a note, was laid on the site of the present General Hospital in Liverpool Street, Hobart.

In the period from 1818 to at least the 31st March, 1821, the work of the General Hospital was carried on in rented houses. Probably it was so accommodated for some years prior to 1818, but the records of the Police Fund for those years are not available, and so the point must remain unsolved, at any rate for the present. The "Hobart Town Gazette" was printed for the first time on the 1st June, 1816, and by the directions of Lieutenant-Governor Sorell the practice of publishing for general information a quarterly return of the Police Fund was initiated on the 31st October, 1818. The statement shows that £19/5/2 had been paid to John Cassity for the rent of the General Hospital. Two other sums were paid to him for rent in that year. For the first quarter of 1819 the rent was paid to R. W. Fryett at the rate of £2 a week, and, according to the fourth quarterly statement for that year, he received £14 for seven weeks' rent of the house "lately used as a General Hospital." Fryett owned a building in Bathurst Street, and one at the corner of Liverpool and Harrington Streets, the site of the Vine Tavern and later the Shamrock Hotel. On August 15 the hospital was removed to "the larger and more commodious house belonging to P. Miller in Liverpool Street," at the same rental as the house of Mr. Fryett. From the 15th August, 1819 to 31st March, 1821, rent was paid to P. Miller out of the Police Fund for the use of his house as a hospital. Not long previously this building was probably employed in providing refreshment for man and beast, because in the Gazette of the 1st March, 1817, Patrick Miller, sign of St. Patrick, Liverpool Street, respectfully informs his friends and the public that on Monday, the 17th instant, being the anniversary of Saint Patrick, he proposes to have a dinner and ball in honour of the day. P. Miller begs the favour of those who intend to honour him with their company to leave their names on or before the 14th in order that he may regulate accordingly, and give general satisfac-

tion. Dinner at 3 o'clock; tickets, 25/, which entitles the purchaser to bring with him a female partner; payment to be made at the time of receiving the card in wheat or money. The situation of the house is indicated by the writer of an historical article which may be read in the "Mercury" of the 8th June, 1858. Her Majesty's General Hospital is the caption of the article, and, as the authority of the writer was not impugned at the time, when many persons were still living who could have testified from personal knowledge if he had erred, his information as to the site of the hired house may be taken to be substantially accurate. At the lower end of Liverpool Street, near Campbell Street; the article begins, there stands a large building, which, although possessing no architectural beauty, yet with its various adjuncts, such as being enclosed by an ornamental iron palisade with large gates, two porter's lodges, and having a pretty shrubbery and flower garden in front, presents rather an imposing appearance. This is her Majesty's General Hospital. The buildings, which compose this large establishment were commenced in the year 1821, previously to which a wooden building, opposite to Messrs. Watchorn's Emporium, in Liverpool Street (now the site of the Strand Theatre), was used for hospital purposes. The part first erected is now occupied as the Female Hospital. At its completion it was opened for the reception of male patients, the female wards at that time being that portion now converted into officers' quarters. Although this was superior to the old wooden structure, yet as the population of the city and suburbs increased, the accommodation was found totally inadequate for the wants of the community, and accordingly additions were from time to time made until in the year 1844 the hospital was occupied in its present form. According to an old plan at the Survey Office, only a small part of P. Miller's allotment was opposite to Watchorn's allotment. It adjoined the eastern boundary of the allotment on which the Royal Hotel was built later, and ran from street to riveulet. The rear part of Miller's grant was cut off in course of time, and added to a

grant fronting Murray Street; this severed portion now lies behind the warehouse of Messrs. Susman and Co. and adjacent shops, and produces beautiful flowers. In the "Gazette" of the 2nd June, 1821, may be seen this advertisement:—"To be let, all those extensive and valuable premises situate in Liverpool Street, lately occupied as a General Hospital. For particulars apply to the proprietor, P. Miller, on the premises."

Here it may be stated that in November, 1819, and no doubt for some time previously, a room in Mr. Fisk's mill in Liverpool Street, was hired by the Government for the medical treatment of sick natives. On the 4th November the Lieutenant-Governor issued an order for the early closing of this temporary hospital, and then, on the 31st December, Mr. Luttrell was authorised to continue the place at Fisk's mill, at 10/ a week, for the accommodation of invalids, that is, for persons for whom no beds were available at the General Hospital. An examination of the accounts of the Police Fund for 1820 shows that Mr. A. Fisk received rent at this rate, from the 1st January, to the 2nd December, "for a house used for out-patients of General Hospital." In the fourth quarter of 1820, Charles Connelly received £16/10/ for 22 weeks' rent of Court House, which was situated somewhere in Liverpool Street, and in the second quarter of 1821, £15 for rent of a house occupied by hospital invalids to the 30th June.

In one of his reports Commissioner J. T. Biggs, who arrived here on the 25th February, 1820, mentions that "at Hobart Town the house of an individual had been hired for some time for the reception of patients. It was ill situated, low, and possessed no domestic accommodation." On my arrival, he says, I found that the foundation of a hospital had been laid and the building was proceeding upon a plan that had been furnished by Mr. Evans, the Deputy Surveyor General, and that had been approved by Governor Macquarie. Upon considering the plan and taking the opinion of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Priest, who had lately arrived from England, I took an early opportunity of submitting to

the attention of Governor Sorell the expediency of several alterations in the plan by which the accommodation for the patients was enlarged, the ventilation was improved, and a separation was made between the male and female patients, and several domestic offices were provided that had been neglected or deemed unnecessary. The situation of the hospital was well chosen, and the ample extent of the ground attached to it will afford the means of adding further accommodation whenever the wants of the colony require it. The reports of Commissioner Biggs were published in 1822-3, and, mirabile dictu, only one of them is in possession of the Tasmanian Public Library. The dimensions of the public buildings in 1820 are published in the third volume of the Historical Records. His Majesty's General Hospital, as the institution was called officially, measured 28 feet in length by 37 feet in breadth. It comprised on the ground floor two men's rooms, one of 28 by 18 feet, and the other 18 by 10 feet, one women's room, 18 by 17 feet, surgery, 14 by 12 feet, superintendent's room, 20 by 9½ feet, store room, 14 by 9 feet, men's dead room, 14 by 7 feet, women's dead room, 14 by 7 feet, and a hall entrance 18 by 10 feet. On the second floor, as it was styled in the return, were two men's rooms, each 28 by 18 feet. Taking the bedsteads to measure 6 feet by 2½ feet, and to be placed three feet apart, and allowing for the room occupied by fireplace and doors, Surgeon Priest calculated that the four front wards would contain 40 beds, and the two back wards, 16 beds, making a total of 56 beds.

To a very comprehensive review of his administration of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, dated London, 27th July, 1822, and addressed to Earl Bathurst, Major General Laichlan Macquarie appended a list and schedule of public buildings and works erected, and other useful improvements made, in the territory of New South Wales and its dependencies at the expense of the Crown, from the 1st January, 1810, to the 30th November, 1821. This list occupies 17 pages of small print in a volume of the Historical Records of Australia, and to enumerate his public buildings and works in this

island, 2½ pages are used. Item 13 is: A large, new, commodious, brick-built Colonial Hospital, two stories high, in an elevated, airy part of the town, near a stream of water, with separate wards for women, and capable of accommodating 100 patients, having all the necessary out-offices, the whole of these premises enclosed with a high brick wall. Item 21 in the schedule is: A private house purchased for Government, and converted into a barrack for the Colonial Surgeon and two Assistant Surgeons. A fuller description of Macquarie's creation is found in a report to the Medical Department under date the 12th July, 1826. At the Hobart Town Establishment, runs this account, there is a hospital built of brick, of two stories, containing four rooms and a skilling part containing two rooms and two small cabins. Two of the larger rooms are appropriated for male patients, one for female patients, and the other for medical stores. These three rooms are only capable of holding about 16 patients in each. One of the skilling rooms is used as a dispensary, with the cabin as an office for the clerk, and the other is occupied by the overseer and matron, and its cabin as a bedroom. Detached from the hospital there are a deadhouse, kitchen, a room for the dispenser and clerk, and a lock-up house appropriated for the insane people, and in daytime by persons with feigned diseases, or who have disregarded the directions of the medical officer attending the dispensary. The usual number of sick at the hospital is from 50 to 70. A mode of management similar to naval or military hospitals has been adopted, and preserved as far as circumstances will admit. In January, 1819, the Supreme Court assembled in Hobart Town for the first time, and sat in a new house situate at the foot of Wellington Bridge and rented for five weeks at a total cost of ten guineas from Thomas Peters, the owner and licensee of a public house in the vicinity known by the sign of the Duke of York. On the 19th January, 1821, the Court of Criminal Jurisdiction began its sittings at the room fitted up for the purpose in the new hospital. On the 1st February, the Supreme Court was opened in the retir-

ing room, but only one case was ready for trial, after the decision of which the Court adjourned till the following Tuesday, when it was expected that the Criminal Court would be vacated for the constant sittings of the Supreme Court, and when, as a matter of fact, the Judge sat and the Lieutenant-Governor and the Judge Advocate attended. A bench of magistrates was convened on the same day in the court room in the New Colonial Hospital, and the Judge Advocate attended. In the "Gazette" of the 5th May, notice was given by Edward Abbott, junior, that the bench of magistrates would be held in future at the New Colonial Hospital; as also the office of the Deputy Judge Advocate. In response to a requisition from 21 leading residents, Provost Marshal Beament obtained the concurrence of the Lieutenant-Governor to the holding of a public meeting in the New Colonial Hospital on the 26th April, at one o'clock, for the purpose of the congratulations of the dependency being offered to his Excellency, the Governor-in-Chief, on the occasion of his second visit to the Derwent. A lengthy account of his tour through the island is published by his Excellency in Government and general orders issued at Sydney on the 16th July, 1821, in which he announced that the principal public buildings which had been erected at Hobart Town were a Government House, a handsome church, a commodious military barracks, a strong gaol, a well constructed hospital, and a roomy barrack for convicts, which latter was now nearly completed.

Originally the General Hospital was provided with only one assistant in the person of Samuel Lightfoot, but by a general order of the 30th April, 1808, Valentine Healy was placed on the list of overseers, commencing on the 16th instant, and to attend at the General Hospital. Samuel Lightfoot was appointed hospital assistant on the 10th November, 1803. He was victualled at full allowance from the 17th October, 1803, until the 17th May, 1818, when he died suddenly, "by the visitation of God," according to the finding of the coroner's jury. He was generally respected, like Old Charlie, the gatekeeper, in

the eighties. He was succeeded by Edward Spring, who filled the dual post of wardman and overseer for the sum of £25 a year. A ration for sick convicts was fixed at Port Phillip on the 18th November, 1803. The surgeon, runs this early general order, will send a return to the Commissary, on the morning of each provision day, of the number and names of the sick convicts under medical treatment; for whose use he will issue the following ration, which will be drawn by the surgeon, and served out to them in such proportion as he shall direct:—3½ lb. of beef or 2lb. of pork, 7lb. of biscuit, and 1lb. of flour. At the end of 1804, when scurvy was causing much anxiety to one and all, two general orders on the feeding of hospital patients were published. The Deputy Commissary, runs the first order of 8th October, will, until further orders, issue to the sick at the General Hospital the flour that came from England in the Ocean, storeship. The principal surgeon, runs a general order given three days later, will issue to the sick during their continuance in the General Hospital, such portion of bread and flour only as they may be able to consume, drawing no more from the public stores from time to time than may be requisite for that purpose.

In the year 1804 the resources of the small hospital at the Derwent were taxed very severely by the numerous cases of sickness which the staff were called upon to treat and sustain, due to scurvy, diarrhoea, and cattarrh. The cases of scurvy increased from the arrival of the Ocean on the 25th June, 1804. The Ocean, reports Collins to King on the 31st July, brought me in a large sick list, mostly of scorbutic patients; indeed, the scurvy had of late begun to show itself among the people who came with me, but the fresh meat, which I have been enabled to give the sick through the abundance of kangaroos which we still meet with, will, I hope, soon subdue it, and I trust, now that we are altogether, I shall not meet with any more unpleasant disappointments. In the month of August the situation was far worse, owing to the winter season. A mountain in my

neighbourhood, writes Collins to Lord Hobart, on the 3rd, has been for some weeks covered with snow. Scurvy, diarrhoea, and catarrh are the prevailing diseases. In a despatch to the same Minister on the 10th November, the Lieutenant-Governor mentions that when the Ocean sailed hence on the 9th August, there were only 29 persons in the surgeon's report of sick and lame; but, he continues, I am much concerned to have to state that from that period to the present, the scurvy has broke out among the people in an alarming degree. Though some have died yet many lives have been preserved by the issue of kangaroo meat. Not less than 60 persons have been at different times supplied with a quart of kangaroo soup from the Hospital, the meat of this animal being boiled with rice and such vegetables as I could furnish from the Government garden. The season of the year has been much averse to my deriving much aid from fish, but whatever has been in my power I have sent to the sick. In another despatch on the 10th November, the Lieutenant-Governor informs Governor King that since the Ocean left on the 9th August, the scurvy had carried off nine of the prisoners, and 21 others are still labouring under that disease.

In the returns, signed by Surgeon F'Anson, and dated 10th November, 1804, there were three marines, five free persons, and twenty-eight prisoners sick. Of the thirty-six, scurvy cases numbered 21; diarrhoea, 5; debility, 2; ophthalmia, 1; catarrh, 2; consumption, 1; lame, 1; dislocated toe, 1; contused knee, 1; and sore head, 1. In the returns prepared on the 8th December, there were three marines under treatment, one for 81 days for ophthalmia, a second 12 days for scurvy, and a third one day for swollen face. Of free persons one was under treatment for 20 days for rheumatism, a second 42 days for diarrhoea, and a third 11 days for catarrh. Of prisoners one was under treatment 139 days for scurvy, another 120 days for debility, another 21 days for strain, another six days for dislocated clavicle, another five days for swelled testicle, another two days for sore hand, another 420 days for lues; an-

other 76 days for diarrhoea, another 31 days for contused knee, and another 11 days for contusion. The last four cases were brought from Port Phillip. On the 16th January, 1805, the principal surgeon reported that the supplies of sage and rice sent out for the use of the General Hospital were nearly expended, and suggested to the Lieutenant-Governor the expediency of a quantity of each article being purchased from the ship Myrtle, lately arrived from Port Jackson, which was done. By the 20th February, 1805, the Lieutenant-Governor was able to report to Lord Hobart a decided improvement in the health of the Settlement, by reason of the excellent soup provided for the sick by the chef at the General Hospital. I have, writes Collins, in high spirits on that date, the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship that our sick list is very considerably reduced, there being only this day ten under medical treatment. So soon as the progress of the scurvy was effectually checked, I discontinued receiving kangaroo into the public store, and I have every reason to believe that this distribution of fresh animal food among the sick was attended with the beneficial effects I expected therefrom, and which induced me to adopt the measure of receiving it in at sixpence per lb. The whole quantity delivered at the General Hospital between the 10th of September (the date of the order) and the 30th of December when it was discontinued, was 3124lb., of which only 2614lb. were paid for by the Commissary, the remainder having been sent in by myself. Our gardens now abounding in vegetables, I have little fear of the scurvy again making its appearance among us, and should it arrive with any newcomers, I trust we shall be able speedily to subdue it. According to the returns, between the 9th August and the 19th December, 1805, eighteen persons died at Hobart Town, including nine from scurvy and three from catarrh.

The nursing of the sick in the Settlement made a big drain on the stocks in the medicine-chest. On the 3rd August, 1804, Surgeon I'Anson submitted a return of the medicines and hospital stores wanted for the use of

the General Hospital, Hobart Town, for two years' service. This return occupies nearly half a page in the first volume of the Historical Records of Tasmania. The medicines enumerated in the enclosed application from the surgeon, writes the Lieutenant-Governor to Lord Hobart, are such as either were not sent out at first or what we shall be in want of by the time they can arrive from England. Our consumption of hospital medicines and stores has been very great, having had no less than 467 people under medical treatment since we first landed at Port Phillip, most of whom have required a daily allowance of wine. This requisition of August, 1804, had not been complied with by April, 1806, when a supply of medicines for the hospital was procured from Sydney. The medicines sent by the schooner Estremina, writes Collins to Governor King on the 20th, have been received safe and will be useful, particularly the bark; but I should hope that supplies of medicines and hospital necessities will be found for this Settlement on board the transport that you, sir, expect, as I have repeatedly pressed for such being sent out. Evidently the local medicine chest had not been replenished from England by March, 1809, for on the 25th of that month his Honour, in a despatch to Lieutenant-Governor Paterson, expresses a fear that the whole of the enclosed list of medicines, etc., required by the surgeon for the use of our hospital cannot be furnished at Sydney; as many of them, however, as can be spared are extremely necessary. Apparently the medicine chest was kept well supplied afterwards, for no complaint on the subject is found in the Historical Records until page 322 of the second volume is reached. The stock of medicine, reports Lieutenant-Governor Sorell to the Governor on the 23rd May, 1818, is now very much reduced here, many of the principal and of most ordinary demand being expended. Mr. Luttrell, upon whom I some time ago called, stated that he had made a requisition before he left Sydney, and expected a supply by every ship, and I now entreat of your Excellency to order it to be expedited.

The failure of vaccine virus at the Derwent was notified to Governor King on the 20th February, 1805. The cask of vinegar for the use of the hospital, writes the Lieutenant-Governor, is very acceptable, and the surgeon has requested me to inform your Excellency that the vaccine virus, which he received from Mr. Jamison, has failed in every instance in which he has tried it. This must have been occasioned by the weakness of the virus alone, as Mr. P'Anson had particularly attended to the practice of inoculating for cow pox, previous to his departure from England. But, fortunately, on the 19th December of the same year, the successful introduction of vaccine virus by the surgeons at the General Hospital was reported to his Excellency. We have received the vaccine here successfully, writes Lieutenant-Governor Collins. The medical gentlemen understand that Mr. McMillan had, as a remuneration, for keeping it alive or introducing it at Sydney, two cows allotted to him from the public stock. As they have been very attentive to the preservation of the disease, I should not have any objection to rewarding them in a similar way, if such a mode has been adopted at Port Jackson. Then, on April 20th, 1806, he informs the Governor that the vaccine inoculation had succeeded here in seven instances, but he was sorry to observe that it is at present entirely lost.

On the 12th January, 1818, Mr. Roland Walpole Loane arrived at Sullivan Cove in the schooner Derwent from Calcutta, via Mauritius, from the Isle of France. There being at that time no prospect of an opportunity to ship to Sydney, writes Lieutenant-Governor Sorell, on the 23rd February to his Excellency, I thought it best to have the box opened and the matter tried here, so that, if good, its propagation might be ensured. I am happy to state that Mr. Assistant Surgeon Hood has had several successful cases, and I had intended to place in Mr. Broughton's charge a box, addressed to your Excellency, of fresh matter collected here, when I learnt by the Duke of Wellington that the vaccine matter was now secured at Sydney. I trust it will be preserved here. The vaccine virus, comments Dr. Frederick

Watson, had been introduced successfully by John McMillan, surgeon of H.M.S. Buffalo, in November, 1805; it had been introduced into New South Wales in 1804. The reply from the Governor was pleasing to the Lieutenant-Governor. I, writes his Excellency on the 7th April, am rejoiced to find the vaccine matter, sent by Dr. Burke from the Isle of France by Mr. Loane, has had the desired effect at the Derwent, and I entirely approve of your opening of the packet of that useful article which was addressed to me. Here we had received supplies of it before, which has taken effect and answered remarkably well on all those children on whom it has been tried. Then, on the 25th January, 1819, the Lieutenant-Governor, considering the preservation and propagation of the vaccine matter of great importance to the community, requested Mr. Surgeon Luttrell to report what steps he had taken for that object; whether he had endeavoured to inculcate the advantage of vaccine inoculation, as urgently recommended by the highest medical authorities at home and by the Chief Governor of this territory, and how far it had been extended by him amongst the children in the settlement. The reply of Surgeon Luttrell is not extant.

The regulations in use at the General Hospital in 1806, like many other official records relating to the infancy of Tasmania, are not available. But whatever the restraints of those regulations were, they seem to have been disregarded as lightly as many visitors to the Public Library break its rules, made properly and otherwise, in the absence of the attendants. The straying of patients from the hospital in 1806 became so frequent and so inconvenient that on the 9th June, a general order was issued by the Lieutenant-Governor. The surgeon having repeatedly complained that the patients in the hospital absent themselves therefrom, without permission, and contrary to the regulations thereof, runs the edict of his Honour, any patient who shall in future go beyond the limits of the hospital without, shall be severely punished. On the morning of Saturday, the 25th June, 1806, an attempt was made to destroy the Hospi-



tal Stores by fire. Interesting particulars of this case of arson are given in the general order issued later in the day, and reproduced in the first volume of the Historical Records of Tasmania. In order to discover the abandoned and infamous perpetrator or perpetrators of the destruction of the Hospital Stores, which was effected between the hours of three and four this morning by setting it on fire in several places, runs the proclamation, the Lieutenant-Governor, in the hope that such vile, detestable, and atrocious miscreants may be brought to justice, is hereby pleased to offer the following rewards, namely, to any prisoner, male or female (the actual incendiary or incendiaries alone excepted), who shall give such information respecting the person or persons, who committed the above act, so that he or they can be fully convicted thereof, a free pardon, a passage to England free of all expense, a security for his or her person until he or she can embark, and the sum of £100 sterling on conviction of the offender or offenders. And, in order that the inhabitants of the Settlement may judge of the necessity and propriety of bringing these daring offenders to justice, the Lieutenant-Governor acquaints them that there were destroyed, of the hospital stores, 212 pairs of sheets, a quantity of bedding, clothing, portable soup, medicine, child bed linen, glass and pewter utensils, a loss that must be felt by every individual in the colony who may hereafter have occasion through illness to apply to the General Hospital for relief or assistance. The Lieutenant-Governor is persuaded that this was an attempt to intimidate a witness from prosecuting two wretches, now in confinement, and that the contrivance of it is known to more than one person. He therefore thinks it necessary to inform the prisoners that it is his determination not to apply to his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief for an extension of his Majesty's clemency for any individual now in the Settlement, until the perpetrator or perpetrators of this destructive mischief shall be discovered. He therefore calls upon all the prisoners, in whose behalf he was now applying to the Governor-in-Chief for free pardons or emancipa-

tions to unite their endeavours to discover them, more particularly if they are desirous of not being considered as of a party with such unprincipled wretches.

The mismanagement of the General Hospital in 1818 was so scandalous as to evoke sharp criticism by Lieutenant-Governor Sorrell. At the end of August, he informed Surgeon Luttrell that he was under the necessity of calling his attention to the present situation of the hospital and of some of the patients, which appeared to require very great alteration and reform. A patient named Jones, whom he understood to be in the last stage of debility, had absented himself from the institution and represented himself to have been without sustenance. He sent for the superintendent, and certainly from his answers to inquiries there seemed to his Honour to be a total want of that system and arrangement in an hospital, which ought and must be established. From the superintendent's replies it appeared that no soup was made, that the meat was cooked as chance allowed, without any general arrangement, and that the tea was weighed out individually to the people. That the Lieutenant-Governor conceived to be directly at variance with the proper arrangement of a hospital, in which there should be diet lists, and the whole provisions, tea, sugar, etc., ought to be in charge of the superintendent and the meals and messes prepared under his direction daily. The system of Navy and Military hospitals would be in many respects the best adapted to the colonial hospital. But were the rules and practice as to diet, etc., of the English hospitals to be adopted, no doubt it would answer. At present he was constrained to say that no system of arrangement at all appeared to him to exist.

The Lieutenant-Governor had done his part in affording Surgeon Luttrell all the aid which rested with him. The surgeon had a superintendent very adequately paid to make him a responsible person, and he should be supported and made answerable for carrying proper regulations into effect. If the superintendent was unfit for his employment, one more fit must be ap-

pointed. The articles of bedding, utensils, wine, tea, and sugar had been liberally afforded, as also male and female attendants to the surgeon's demand. His Honour could, therefore, conceive no possible reason why the hospital and the patients should not be, in regard to lodging, diet, cleanliness and all essential points, upon as good and respectable a footing as any; and it was his clear intention, so far as rested with him, to have them so. With this view, having now explained the defective state of the hospital in all its arrangements and his general idea of the system which ought to be established, he had to express his direction that it might be forthwith carried into effect. On the following Saturday he would visit the hospital, and would then be able to judge fully as to its state under his present instructions.

Two days later Surgeon Luttrell made his reply, which is not available, and forthwith received further criticism from the Lieutenant-Governor. He was aware, he said, that the economy of a hospital must depend upon the means and conveniences it affords, and he should not expect it to be carried to perfection in the present house. But, as there are two wards and two skillings, he conceived that one grand principle might be adopted, the having a system of dieting under the direction of the superintendent. Soup and plain meat could be the only varieties. The tea, sugar, etc., should he conceived, be in the charge of the superintendent, and made regularly in the morning. If dishes are wanted he would order a certain number to be made, for which the superintendent would be responsible. He conceived that much might be done towards an improved system by a strict attention on the part of the surgeon to the conduct of the superintendent, and by making him accountable for his daily expenditure, and for carrying on the cooking and preparation of messes at fixed hours, with order and regularity. The superintendent should be held strictly responsible for the conduct of the nurses, and for the room being kept very clean. His Honour did not know the system of the Sydney Hospital. He wrote under the im-

pression of the order and system to which he had been accustomed in military hospitals, and which prevailed in the English hospitals. These, he conceived, should be the model of ours as far as the means went. The practice of issuing to each patient his whole portion of tea and sugar, and wine when given, appeared to him to render those indulgences worse than useless, for, besides exposing the articles to almost certain robbery, the sick man might drink all his wine at once, or barter his tea and sugar for pernicious supplies. This was the part of the system which seemed to be susceptible of immediate improvement. He was ready to do what rested with him to facilitate the surgeon's making an alteration.

Hygiene was not a hobby with the authorities at the hospital in 1825, to the regret of Andrew Bent when he strolled along the bank of the rivulet. Most of our readers are aware, remarks the Gazette on the 28th January, that Hobart Town is at once honoured and adorned by a hospital, which undoubtedly proves a public benefit, and merits general respect; but really until this morning we were not aware by what mode that hospital discharged its filth. Let us hope that in future it may not be allowed to mingle with the rivulet.

In order to insure a regularity with respect to the sick in the Gaol Gang, a direction was given by Lieutenant-Governor Sorell on the 18th December, 1818, for the adoption of a system. Such men of the Gaol Gang as are found unfit for work in the morning are to be kept in, explains Lieutenant Robinson to Surgeon Luttrell, and the surgeon to visit the gaol daily, between nine and ten, there to see the sick, when the gaoler will be present and will mark off such of the gaol gang as are exempt from work. No man in that gang is in future to be taken to the hospital until after inspection by a surgeon at the gaol, except in the case of sudden emergency from sickness or accident nor is any man to be exempted until so inspected, except during the hours before breakfast; and the inspection is to be made daily, during the breakfast hour, viz., from nine to ten. The gaoler will then be enabled to re-

port the men exempt each day. Further regulations regarding sick and invalids were communicated on the 29th June, 1819. The Lieutenant-Governor writes his Honour, has to request that Mr. Luttrell will, in any case where he considers it necessary, that a prisoner in the gaol gang should be in single irons, give a written certificate to the gaoler to that effect. Several of the prisoners having been taken out to work in single irons, a practice which is ordered to be discontinued, the surgeon's certificate will be necessary to indemnify the gaoler for removing any man's irons, as the keeping of such man from labour will follow. The Lieutenant-Governor, understanding that some prisoners in the gaol are sick, requests that Mr. Luttrell will report should any of them be in a state to require removal; and, should any of them be in want of necessaries, he will also report it. An issue of bedding and slop clothing for the exclusive use of the gaol having been made a few days ago, the Lieutenant-Governor concludes, there can be no deficiency in these respects. Inattention to his instructions evoked a strong minute from his Honour on the 25th September, 1819. The Lieutenant-Governor, it runs, finds himself called upon to desire Mr. Surgeon Luttrell's attention to instructions some time since given respecting medical attendance and inspection at the gaol. At present men confined in the gaol gang who report themselves sick are without any check, though, by the Lieutenant-Governor's orders, a medical officer was required to visit the gaol daily. The gaoler is now directed to send daily to the hospital at nine o'clock a list of men sick, or who report themselves so, and the Lieutenant-Governor requests that Mr. Luttrell will include them in the daily report, under a distinct head, as the only authority on which the gaol gang will be deemed exempt from labour.

In October, 1819, Lieutenant-Governor Sorell intervened again in the interest of economical dieting. In a letter to Surgeon Luttrell he stated that he had directed the superintendent to acquaint Surgeon Luttrell that, owing to the considerable expense which was occasioned by the present system and enlarged numbers, it was necessary

to limit the issue of extras to men whose complaints rendered them essential, and who could require only a reduced ration of meat. In well regulated hospitals the system of dieting was arranged so that an increase of one species of nourishment was covered by a reduction of others. It was obvious that a full ration of meat and bread, such as was allotted to a working man in health, could not be required for men in sickness; and upon this principle, until a general system could be attained, the hospital must at present be conducted.

In January, 1819, the supply of medicines for the hospital's out-patients was not satisfactory, and so on the 25th, the Lieutenant-Governor wrote an order to Mr. Surgeon Luttrell with his compliments. Considering it very desirable and necessary for the number of persons who, as out-patients, come under the charge of the Assistant Surgeon, that a portion of the medicines on hand should be placed under his immediate control, runs the letter, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that one moiety of the medicines, returned by Mr. Luttrell, in a proper chest (which may be drawn from the store), shall be put in Mr. Assistant Surgeon Hamilton's charge, for which he shall be accountable; Mr. Hamilton will attend to-morrow for this purpose.

On the 5th August, 1819, the Lieutenant-Governor acquainted Mr. Surgeon Luttrell by letter that the larger and more commodious house belonging to P. Miller in Liverpool Street, having been some time since tendered to Government as an hospital at the same rent as is now paid for the buildings so employed, he had caused the house to be inspected yesterday by the acting engineer and Assistant Surgeon Hamilton, and that, in consequence of their favourable report of the accommodation, he had caused the house to be hired from Monday, 15th instant. There being some work required to complete one of the rooms for occupation, continues the letter, the Lieutenant-Governor will postpone inspecting the house till it is reported ready, when he will fix a day to see it with the medical officers. Mr. Luttrell will, however, see it in the meantime and will fix his arrangements for removing the hospital on the 15th.

The Lt. Governor requests Mr. Luttrell will furnish him, as soon as is can be made up, with a return of all bedding, bedsteads, furniture, and utensils in charge of the superintendent of the hospital, with a specification of deficiencies, and Mr. Luttrell will also report prior to the removal of the hospital whether the present superintendent and wardsmen are adequate to their duties. Should Mr. Luttrell, after inspecting the house in question, have any remark to offer as to the arrangements for the hospital, he will of course communicate them to the Lieutenant-Governor. In a note Dr. Watson states that in August, 1819, the hospital was transferred to a house leased from P. Miller, in Liverpool Street, and at the end of the year it was decided to establish an hospital for convalescents.

With the provision of ample accommodation in the leased house the Lieutenant-Governor on the 16th August, 1819, requested Mr. Surgeon Luttrell to lay it down as a rule, now that the hospital affords ample room for the patients, that no in-patient is allowed to eat, sleep, or remain out of hospital, or to absent himself without the surgeon's or superintendent's knowledge for the shortest period. The Lieutenant-Governor considers it of great importance that all Crown prisoners, who are at all seriously injured or indisposed, should be made in-patients, as insuring the purposes of restraint so essential to their speedy cure, and as preventing them from improperly employing themselves, when exempt from Government labour. The Lieutenant-Governor requests that Mr. Luttrell will select some man about the hospital as door or gate keeper, to whom any little extra allowance that may be deemed most beneficial will be made, to take charge of the gate, allowing no persons to go in or out except under proper authority and sanction. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed straw to be supplied for the beds and it will in future be issued periodically, as often as may be deemed necessary. Should Mr. Surgeon Luttrell be unable to attend to-morrow, he will pass this order to Assistant Surgeon Hamilton, in order to the arrangements being made at once; and they should be publicly notified to the superintendent,

male and female attendants, and all patients. When the Lieutenant-Governor visited the hospital on the 6th December, the superintendent reported to Assistant Surgeon Hamilton in his presence a great deficiency in bedding. The Lieutenant-Governor has to little purpose, writes his Honour on the 7th December, enjoined Mr. Luttrell to make application for any supplies required for the hospital, expressing his desire to furnish any assistance and to supply any demand that could reasonably be made for the improvement of the hospital. The Lieutenant-Governor must now again desire Mr. Luttrell to send in a return of the actual stores of all kinds in hand and in use in the hospital, with an estimate of deficiencies, including also utensils of all kinds. On the same day the surgeon made a reply which is not available, and which evoked another letter from Government House. The Lieutenant-Governor, in reply to Mr. Luttrell's letter of this date has only to request that in all cases, where the wants of the hospital and the comforts of the sick are concerned, he will address any demand direct to the Lieutenant-Governor; the departure from which system has in the present case been the occasion of want of bedding in the hospital, for which there was not the least reason. The Lieutenant-Governor has this day ordered twelve more suits of bedding to be issued to the superintendent of the hospital's charge, and will to-morrow give orders for straw. The Lieutenant-Governor understood that an arrangement was made for a regular supply of the last article some time ago.

On the 1st November, 1819, the Lieutenant-Governor requested Surgeon Luttrell to send in, on the first day of each month, a return of the expenditure of wine to the sick during the month preceding, and to now send in such return for the month of October. In all future requisitions for soap the quantity for each patient on the monthly average of the sick was to be stated at half a pound each. His Honour apprised Mr. Luttrell that some time since he applied to the Governor-in-Chief for a copy of the regulations established in the General Hospital at Sydney in order to their

being adopted here. Two days later the Lieutenant-Governor acquainted Mr. Surgeon Luttrell that he had directed printed forms of ration returns, similar to those in use at Port Jackson, to be furnished to him, to be used for H.M. Colonial Hospital at this place. It being fixed that Friday was to be the discharging day from the hospital for all persons victualled from the store, Mr. Luttrell would have a return prepared on each Friday, signed by himself, to be delivered to the Commissary by noon on that day. Such patients as might appear to Mr. Luttrell to require tea and sugar must be stated at a half ration until a more comprehensive system of dieting could be adopted; and those for tea and sugar would be stated at the bottom of the return. On economical grounds Lieutenant-Governor Sorell directed on the 12th June, 1820, that the issue of candles for the hospital should be made from the lumber yard, and the weekly issue of the same was fixed at three pounds from the 15th April to the 14th September, and at two pounds from the 15th September to the 14th April.

In 1819 there was a branch hospital for the treatment of natives. It was conducted in Fisk's mill, which was situated in Liverpool Street, near Wellington Bridge. On the 4th November its discontinuance was decided upon, and the decision was communicated to Surgeon Luttrell. As it appears that the native people, who have been furnished with medical aid and shelter and food at Mr. Fisk's mill are nearly recovered, at least sufficiently so to need no longer to be kept there, the Lieutenant-Governor, runs the letter, requests Mr. Luttrell will make arrangements for the discontinuance of that establishment at the end of next week; and he will report the same to the Lieutenant-Governor. Not having received a report by the 7th December, his Honour desired Mr. Luttrell to report as to the breaking up of the establishment for the native people, on which repeated orders had been sent, without being acknowledged or obeyed. The desired report was submitted forthwith, and considered on same day. The Lieutenant-Governor, finding from Mr. Luttrell's report that the native people were in good health,

excepting the cutaneous disorder to which they were more or less liable, desired that they might be conveyed into the country, so that the hire of the place occupied by them might cease on Saturday next, the 11th December, 1819. The evacuation of this room by the natives led Surgeon Luttrell on the 17th December, to make a proposal for the hire of the room for hospital use. He was requested to state the number of patients which he estimated the hospital to be capable of containing, the number of invalids who were at present in hospital, and for whom he conceived it indispensable to provide accommodation; and the Lieutenant-Governor would then determine on his proposal respecting the hire of Mr. Fisk's room for the latter. On New Year's Eve the proposal was adopted. The Lieutenant-Governor on that day acknowledged the receipt of Mr. Surgeon Luttrell's letter of 23rd inst., stating the capability of the hospital as to containing patients. With a view to its healthiness and order, he authorised Mr. Luttrell to continue the place before hired by Government at Mr. Fisk's for the invalids at 10/ per week. It is to be understood; however, adds his Honour, that the invalids must do without any attendance; and Mr. Luttrell will direct such arrangements as he judges best for their issue of provisions, bedding, etc., and for their regular dieting, cleanliness, etc., considering the establishment as an appendage of the hospital, and stating once a week, namely, on Saturday, the names of the invalids on the sick report.

The deficiency and inefficiency of the medical staff at the Derwent moved Lieutenant-Governor Sorell on the 6th December, 1820, to implore the Governor for early relief. I take leave also in the most earnest manner, writes his Honour, to convey my representation of the state of this settlement with regard to medical officers. The population of this town is now not less than 2500, and the Settlement contains three times the number of people that are at Port Dalrymple. The gaol at present has in it about — from both settlements, and Mr. Luttrell's age, infirmities, and other

disqualifications have been long before your Excellency. At this time only one assistant surgeon is attached to the station. A commodious hospital is now ready for occupation, but it would be vain until an officer competent to take its charge and economy on a proper footing be named to have it occupied. The nomination of Mr. Espie of the Royal Navy to the post of surgeon at Port Dalrymple induces me to hope that your Excellency may be pleased to name a naval surgeon to this station as the description of officer which best permits an efficient discharge of the duty, and that in the event of an arrival of sub-medical officers you may be pleased to authorise the nomination of another assistant surgeon.

At one time female patients were permitted to take the air in front of the hospital; but for some reason not disclosed in the records their comingling with male patients there was displeasing to Lieutenant-Governor Sorell, and so on the 6th November, 1820, he took decisive action to separate the sexes. The Lieutenant-Governor requests Mr. Surgeon Luttrell, he writes, will give particular instructions to the Superintendent of the hospital respecting the women who are sick, who should not be permitted to come out for air in the front of the house, but should be always in the ground at the back of the building. Any men who are troublesome should be reported to the Chief Constable in order to their being confined. The Superintendent, under the direction of the medical officers, will be held responsible should any disorder occur, or for any neglect with respect to the custody of the female prisoners in hospital. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that all men from the road gangs who are brought in sick may be received at once into hospital and therein retained for cure, and not to be discharged until fit to return to their work.

William I'Anson was the first principal surgeon at the General Hospital, and, like his two colleagues, he was liable by the terms of his commission to trial by court martial. In April, 1805, James Mileham, an assistant surgeon, on the staff at Sydney, was tried by court martial, notes Dr. Watson, and

sentenced to be publicly reprimanded for neglecting to attend a woman in labour at the General Hospital. The commissions to William I'Anson, Bowden, and Hopley, were worded similarly, and issued on the 14th January, 1803. Ten shillings a day was the remuneration of I'Anson, who was born in the year 1779, and died in November, 1811, aged 32 years. He was not more than 25 years of age when he landed at the Derwent. At Simons Town he received an advance of £10 to enable him to procure some stock there. According to the returns of live stock in the settlement, he possessed four geese on the 4th August, 1804, and twelve days later he was advanced commissariat notes to the amount of £100 to enable him to purchase some stock and other articles from a ship in port, repayable in two years from that date. On the 18th October, 1806, he had twelve sheep and six goats; on the 14th July, 1807, he had three horned cattle, 47 sheep, and five goats; while on the 10th May, 1808, he owned seven horned cattle, 93 sheep, seven goats, and two swine. In May, 1809, he held 100 acres of land, of which five acres were in wheat. On the 8th October, 1810, he received from Governor Macquarie a grant of 500 acres at the Derwent. The principal surgeon, as well as the two assistant surgeons, was an officer of the Volunteer Association and Night Watch, formed at Port Phillip on the 1st January, 1804, to patrol the settlement from the beating of the taptoo to that of reveille, with power to search such places as may be deemed necessary for the discovery of any felony, trespass, or misdemeanour, and for apprehending and securing for examination any suspected person. This Association of civil officers continued its voluntary work at the Derwent for some time. To I'Anson belongs the credit of prospecting the issue of kangaroo meat to combat the prevalence of that malignant disease, the sea scurvy, among the convicts. On the 8th September, 1804, he reports to the distracted Lieutenant-Governor that the disease appears to be gaining ground daily, and that as a vegetable diet, the most certain and effectual remedy cannot be obtained at present, he is of opinion that a supply of fresh animal

food "kangaroo" would have a good effect in subduing the disease. His wise counsel was adopted, with satisfactory results. Then, on the 16th January, 1805, he is concerned at his rapidly diminishing stock of sago and rice, and, being a practical man, he suggests to the Lieutenant-Governor the expediency of buying a quantity of those nourishing articles from the ship *Myrtle*, just arrived from Sydney. Again his prudent counsel was taken with alacrity, and attended with beneficial results. On the 20th February, 1805, he and Bowden are directed to enquire into the nature of a complaint from Lieutenant Lord, and report to his Honor whether a removal from this country is absolutely necessary to the recovery of his health. In obedience to your commands, report the surgeons two days later, we have inquired into the state of Lieutenant Lord's health, and we are of opinion the nature of his complaint is such as to render his immediate return to England highly necessary. On the 17th September, 1808, the Lieutenant-Governor called on Surgeons I'Anson, Bowden, and Birch to make a medical report on the health of Assistant Surgeon Hopley, and their report was favourable to the grant of leave of absence to the sick surgeon.

Matthew Bowden was the senior assistant surgeon at the General Hospital from 1804 to 1811, when he became acting principal surgeon. In general orders dated 1st February, 1812, records Dr. Watson, Senior Assistant Surgeon Bowden was promoted to Surgeon vice William I'Anson, deceased. In the subordinate position, Bowden received the remuneration of seven shillings and sixpence a day, with his victuals. He was born in the same year as I'Anson, 1779, and died in October, 1814, aged 35 years; so that he was in charge of the General Hospital for less than three years. At Rio de Janeiro he received an advance of £5 for the purchase of stock there. On the 21st January, 1804, he was ordered at Port Phillip to hold himself in readiness to embark on board the *Ocean*, store-ship, with the Lieutenant-Governor. From Risdon Cove the *Ocean* proceeded to Sullivan Cove on the 19th February, 1804. On the following day

Bowden landed with the other civil officers, and no doubt he proceeded to find a suitable place for pitching some tents for the accommodation of himself and any hospital patients for the time being. On the night of the 30th June, he suffered the loss of a ewe lamb from the rear of the hospital, wherever it was situated. Next day came out a general order offering a reward for good information regarding the perpetrator of the theft. A fine lamb, the property of Mr. Bowden, having been stolen from the pen in the rear of the hospital in the course of last night, by some person or persons unknown, runs the preamble to the general order, the Lieutenant-Governor is hereby pleased to promise to procure a conditional emancipation for any prisoner who shall give him such certain information of the offender or offenders, as shall enable him to convict him or them of the aforesaid felony. No further reference to the fine lamb of Surgeon Bowden is to be found in the interesting pages of the first volume of the Historical Records of Tasmania.

On the 18th December, 1805, Governor King granted eight leases of land at Hobart Town for 14 years. Bowden and Hopley received a lease of two acres each. On the 15th August, 1804, a grant of 100 acres of land near Humphrey's Rivulet, was made by Governor King to Matthew Bowden. On the 8th October, 1810, Governor Macquarie issued a grant of 500 acres to William Bowden at the River Derwent, being the same as he granted on the same date to Principal Surgeon I'Anson. According to the earliest returns available to Dr. Watson, on the 4th August, 1804, Bowden was a joint-owner with Fosbrook, William Collins, and Harris of five ewes, three lambs, six goats and six kids. Twelve days afterwards commissariat notes, to the amount of £40, repayable in two years, were issued to him to allow of his purchasing some stock and other articles from the ship *Myrtle*. On the 18th October, 1806, Bowden possessed on his own account, two horned cattle, 90 sheep, and seven goats. On the 14th July, 1807, his stock comprised eight horned cattle, 28 sheep, 80 lambs, five goats, and eight kids. On the 10th May, 1809,

Bowden had 11 horned cattle, 176 sheep, 12 goats, and six swine. Of his grant of 100 acres, Bowden had only one acre in garden in October, 1806. In July he held 105½ acres, of which 2½ acres were in wheat, two acres in barley, 2 roods in potatoes, and one rood in garden. In May, 1809, he held 102 acres, having nine acres in wheat.

Five official reports by Bowden, as assistant surgeon are extant. In May, 1804, he was directed by the Lieutenant-Governor, in his presence, to open the body of the late Nicholas Piroelle, because some person had inconsiderably suggested, from the suddenness of death, that he died by poison. The surgeon, announces his Honor, opened the body of the late Nicholas Piroelle, factorily and clearly ascertained the cause of death. According to the surgeon's report, a large quantity of water had stopped the action of the lungs, the heart was unusually large, but not otherwise diseased, and the stomach contained a small quantity of half-digested food, in which there was nothing remarkable; the liver was also much enlarged from some former disease. In August, 1804, he with others, reported to the Lieutenant-Governor on a survey of pork and flour received at the victualling stores from Sydney. In December, 1804, he submitted a medical report on the case of John Hartley, a settler at Risdon, whom about the first week in the previous May, the Lieutenant-Governor had requested him to visit. As Mr. Mountgarrett had the care of the sick belonging to your settlement left at Risdon, reports Bowden in December, I begged he would accompany me. We found Mr. Hartley in a state of debility, occasioned, as we apprehended, from persisting in keeping his bed. He attributed his present weakness to his having been ruptured by some ill-treatment he experienced on board the Ocean on her passage from England. The only remedies which appeared to us to require was a nutritive diet with a little wine. I accordingly sent him at once a gallon of sherry, eight or ten pounds of rice, and oatmeal at different times. Mr. Mountgarrett obligingly said he would call on Mr. Hartley, and would take care that he wanted for nothing in his power to

furnish. A few days afterwards, being up at Risdon, I visited Mr. Hartley, and found him much better. To the best of my knowledge, Mr. Hartley, during his illness did not want for any medical treatment or regimen that the place at that time afforded. In February, 1805, Bowden was joined with his chief in making a report on the health of Lieutenant Lord, and in October, 1808, with his chief and Surgeon Thomas Birch in furnishing a medical report on the health of Assistant Surgeon Hopley.

The ethics of Matthew Bowden were far from satisfactory to Governor Macquarie at his first visit to the Derwent, and so in a memorandum penned by his Excellency for Captain John Murray, on Sunday, the 1st December, 1811, on the eve of his departure overland to Port Dalrymple, one reads that the commandant is not to permit Assistant Surgeon Bowden to presume to molest Richard Sarjant, of the detachment of marines, on account of his having had his lawful wife this day restored to him by my orders. At the end of thirteen months, his Excellency regarded Bowden as one of several designing characters at the Derwent. On the 6th February, 1813, he wrote seven private memorandums for the service of Lieutenant-Governor Davey, then at Sydney awaiting a passage to Hobart Town. The Lieutenant-Governor ought, warns his Excellency, to be very much on his guard on his arrival at the Derwent against some designing characters there, who will endeavour to impose upon him and mislead his judgment by artful insinuations and plausible but interested projects and speculations. Messrs. Knopwood, Fosbrook, Humphrey, Loane, Bowden, and Kent all come less or more under this description; and, having generally opposed the measures of the present Commandant, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot be too much on his guard against their machinations. Beginning in 1803 with a salary of £136/17/6, in 1814, when he was principal surgeon at the Derwent, Bowden received from D.A.C.G. Hogan only £132/6/, because his salary of ten shillings a day was subject to a deduction of 10 per cent. for income tax. He died on the 23rd October, aged 35



years, and was buried in St. David's Burial Ground, close to Salamanca Place. According to a return compiled at Sydney by D.C.G. Allan, his salary was paid up to the 21st October, 1814.

William Hopley, the first assistant surgeon, took charge of the General Hospital on the death of Matthew Bowden. In January, 1803, he received a commission, and with Collins, he left England as the second assistant surgeon for the proposed settlement at Port Phillip. He was accompanied by his wife and a child, as well as by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hobbs, and her children. Hopley, apparently, was the only married surgeon under Collins, and his pay was at the rate of five shillings a day, with victuals. At Rio de Janeiro and at Simons Town he received an advance of £5 to procure stock there, while later at Hobart Town, on the 16th August, 1804, there were issued to him commissariat notes, to the amount of £25, to enable him to buy stock and articles from a ship called the Myrtle, just arrived from headquarters. On the 18th December, 1805, a two-acre allotment at Hobart Town was leased to Hopley by Governor King for 14 years, and a similar indulgence was granted to Jane Hobbs. According to a return, in October, 1806, Hopley had two acres of land in garden, and owned a bull and two cows; while in July 1807, his area had increased to 2½ acres, of which he had two acres in fallow and two roods in garden, owning three cows. In 1807, for some reason which is not ascertainable, he incurred the displeasure of the Lieutenant-Governor, and was suspended from duty. With respect to Mr. Hopley's conduct and your suspension of him, writes Governor King to his Honour on the 1st October, I cannot but approve of; nevertheless, I would recommend that a severe reprimand should be given to him and returned to his duty; when under such goodness on your part, if he again behave ill, no lenity can be shown to him. It is truly distressing when we reflect on the bad characters that are about us.

On the 6th September, 1808, Hopley represented to the Lieutenant-Governor

that for a considerable time he had laboured under a very ill state of health, which rendered him incapable of performing his duty as an assistant surgeon. Having very little prospect of recovering in this country, he was desirous of proceeding to England, considering that the only method of effecting so desirable an object. An opportunity now offering in the ship Dubuc for that purpose, he continues, I have to request you will be pleased to have the goodness to order a medical survey on me in order that I may be invalidated. I have filled the situation of assistant surgeon and surgeon in His Majesty's Service between thirteen and fourteen years. I trust those services you will be pleased to consider and that the indulgence I now request will not be refused. Next day his Honour gave, under his hand at Government House, an order for a medical survey by William I'Anson, Esquire, Mr. Matthew Bowden, and Mr. Thomas Birch, surgeon on the ship Dubuc. As the result of their examination of Hopley, the three doctors expressed the belief that a removal to his native climate might be of benefit to his recovery, and they recommended his being allowed to return to England for that purpose. In a despatch, dated the 16th November, 1808, Collins refers to the Dubuc as a ship "now laying condemned in the river," so that Hopley had to proceed to Sydney to seek a passage to the old country.

At Sydney on the 12th March, 1810, Hopley requested Secretary Campbell to submit to the Governor a memorial tendering his resignation. In his letter to the secretary Hopley expressed the wish, if it did not appear to the secretary improper, that his Excellency were acquainted with the circumstances of his relatives. On leaving England, he states, I brought out with me at my expense and under my protection, my wife's mother and her family. Mrs. Hobbs is the widow of Lieutenant William Hobbs of the Royal Navy. He died in actual service in consequence of an injury he received by his zeal of H.H. Service, leaving a disconsolate widow and six children, four girls and two boys, with no other support than the widow's pension of £30 per annum. Her eldest son was

just appointed a lieutenant in the Royal Navy. His mother looked finally up to him for assistance, but unhappily he was killed soon after in Egypt by a cannon shot, whilst attacking a fort. Just at this period I was married to her eldest daughter; and my friends at the Peace of Amiens, advised my coming to New South Wales, and an application was made for appointment; and, although they were well fitted up, yet in consideration of the services of my family an additional assistant surgeon was appointed to the establishment. I thought my mother-in-law would be more comfortable with their small annuity in New South Wales, consequently I made application to Government, who readily consented and ordered her and her family every attention and comfort agreeable to her deceased husband's rank. I have the happiness to say her daughters are all married to officers of the Derwent establishment, and the mother comfortable, and happy. Lieutenant Hobbs served with Commodore Bligh. I presume to mention these circumstances to shew that I have had a great deal of trouble and anxiety of mind, and I humbly trust his Excellency will consider these circumstances in my favour. For my own family, they have been in the Public Service for sixty years past. I have had two brothers killed this war in the army, and the only remaining one now alive is serving in a regiment of the line as captain. For my own part, sir, I have suffered every species of oppression since I have been in New South Wales, though it is of all things most painful to me to say anything to the prejudice of my superiors, it would be taking up too much time to recapitulate every circumstance that has involved me in this distress; but I have the satisfaction to feel that I do not merit it.

The humble memorial of William Hopley is worded quaintly, and illustrates the then method of communication by a civil officer with the Governor in Chief. Memorialist humbly hoped that his Excellency would be pleased to pardon the necessity for his again intruding and a second time troubling. But, from having failed in his application to be appointed to the first assistant surgery at Port Dal-

rymple, and his request otherwise to follow the purport of his commission at Sydney, his large family obliged him to take immediate steps for their future support. Memorialist, from these circumstances, wished to resign his appointment at the Derwent, finding it utterly impossible to support his large family on his salary (of five shillings a day). Therefore he humbly and earnestly hoped his Excellency would be pleased to bring to remembrance his services prior to his appointment in New South Wales, being in the most active employment the whole of the time. He further presumed to hope that his Excellency would be pleased to consider the many difficulties, privations, and heavy expenses incident to the forming of an infant colony, particularly in the case of the settlement to which he was attached. After remaining twelve months at Port Phillip, put to very great expenses, the whole establishment was removed to Van Diemen's Land. These hardships fell particularly heavy on memorialist, being the only married officer and incumbered with a large family, remaining near three years under damaged canvas, and at last obliged to build a house for his family at a very great expense, no barracks being even yet erected for officers, nor any remuneration in lieu. Memorialist, now wishing to become a settler, with the greatest respect and submission, humbly solicited that his Excellency would allow him a grant of land (having never had any grant) for himself and children, as mentioned in the margin, and such other indulgences as his Excellency in his wisdom might think proper to consider as a compensation for his services or otherwise, subject to such conditions as his Excellency may deem proper. Your Excellency's memorialist, concludes the supplicant, once more respectfully presumes to beg leave to call your attention to the consideration of his singularly distressed state, and humbly trusts your Excellency, with your wonted benevolence and humanity, will graciously be pleased to grant the prayer of his memorial. And memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray. In the days of Lachlan Macquarie, a man needed to possess much literary skill

to frame a memorial pleasing to the high standard of the critical Scot. In his marginal note Hopley said he had a daughter, aged 9 years, and two sons, Richard and William, aged six and three years. He added that Richard was the first-born child in this settlement, and with this claim Dr. Watson deals in a note. In the return of births prior to the 31st July, 1804, the learned editor remarks, the name of Richard Hopley is not mentioned, and it is difficult to explain this statement. William Hopley remained at Port Phillip as assistant surgeon until the removal of the second detachment under Lieutenant Sladden. He arrived at the Derwent on the 25th of June, 1804, and the first birth recorded at Hobart Town in the return was on the 14th July following.

The original of Hopley's diploma was lost by the clerk at the General Hospital, to whom it was given to copy. Fortunately, Hopley had made a copy, from which his Excellency learned that at the College of Surgeons, the masters, governors, and examiners certified, on the 2nd March, 1803, that we have examined Mr. William Hopley and find him qualified to act as assistant surgeon for the territory of New South Wales. The certificate is addressed to John Sullivan, who was the under-secretary. Other certificates testified that William Hopley served on board H.M. ship Stag, under the command of Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke from 1st April, 1795, until the 29th February, 1800, in the capacity of surgeon's mate, on board H.M.G.V. Forester, under the command of Commander Thomas Chambers, from the 1st March, 1800, until the 3rd March, 1801, as surgeon; and on board H.M. brig Insolent, under the command of Lieutenant Commander N. Kertright, from the 3rd March, 1801, until the 1st February, 1802, as surgeon. Sir Joseph Yorke declared that on the Stag Hopley conducted himself as a zealous, good, and able officer in the execution of the important duties committed to his care, and is from ill-health and other causes worthy the consideration of those who have the good things of this life to bestow. Commander Chambers said that on the Forester Hopley conducted himself as became the duties of his

situation, and was discharged by order of the Port Admiral into H.M. brig Insolent, where her commander certified that he conducted himself "as a good and worthy officer."

In April, 1810, Hopley sent in an application to Governor Macquarie to resume duty. I humbly presume to take the liberty of informing your Excellency, writes Hopley, at Sydney on the 21st, that I have by every means possible endeavoured (both by myself and my friends) to procure a passage in one of H.M. ships, now about departing, without success. Both Commodore Bligh and Captain Pascoe observe that there is no provision or room in the ships for my family, or everything should be done to effect my wishes. The time for which I had leave of absence (eighteen months) being almost expired, and no chance remaining now of my getting to England, likewise I find my health to have mended as not to prevent my doing duty, I, therefore, respectfully beg leave to represent to your Excellency that I am now ready, with your Excellency's approbation, to resume my situation at Hobart Town as second assistant surgeon to that settlement whenever your Excellency may be pleased to direct my proceeding; and I feel a confidence that my conduct in the discharge of my duties will meet with the approbation of your Excellency, and whom else I may have the honour to serve under. On the 16th June, 1810, the Governor informs Lieutenant Lord that by the colonial ship King George, Assistant-Surgeon Hopley returns to his duty at the Derwent.

On the 1st January, 1815, in compliance with a requisition, Hopley was called upon to give a certificate regarding an accident which happened to Lieutenant-Governor Davey nearly two years before. He certified that Thomas Davey, Esquire, &c., did, on the 27th day of February, 1813, at 10 a.m., while visiting that part of the settlement called New Town, received a fall from his horse, by which accident he fractured three ribs on the right side, and was so much bruised that he could not be removed to headquarters for a considerable time afterwards. At this time Hopley's rate of pay was 7/6 a day, subject to a

deduction of 10 per cent. for income tax, so that from the 1st January to the 24th December, 1814, he received from D.A.C. Hogan only £120/16/6. Prior to July, 1815, Hopley was promoted to be surgeon, which advanced his rate of pay to 10/ a day. At one time Hopley had a location of 50 acres at Pavilion Point. Lieutenant-Governor Collins had no power to grant or lease Crown land; but nevertheless he allowed a location of 50 acres each to John Hangan and Samuel Gunn at this point, which was called afterwards Hangan's Point or Farm. Lieutenant Gunning, who succeeded to Gunn's location, received an indemnity in land elsewhere. Hangan sold his location to Hopley, who conveyed it to R. W. Loane. In 1818 Loane published an advertisement warning off all people, and especially the stone quarrymen of the Government. When he was called upon by Lieutenant-Governor Sorell for his title, he said he held a conveyance from Hopley. Governor Macquarie decided that no grant or lease of the location having ever been granted, no one could have a legal title thereto. Correspondence ensued, and finally, in October, 1819, the Lieutenant-Governor acquainted Loane that it was unalienated Crown land, but as it was originally occupied by Hangan under the authority of Lieutenant-Governor Collins, and subsequently transferred, it rested with Loane, in whom that claim as successor to Hopley was vested, to apply for a compensation in land. After holding the post of surgeon for a few months, Hopley died on the 24th August, 1815, and was buried in the same grave as his friend, Lieutenant-Governor Collins. John Ingle and James Hobbs were brothers-in-law of Hopley, whose daughter Julia was married on the 28th August, 1817, to Mr. Robert McGuire. The Rev. Robert Knopwood, of course, conducted the ceremony at his residence, Cottage Green, which was approached by a lane from the left-hand side of Harrington Street. On the 22nd October, 1827, the lady died at her husband's licensed house, in Elizabeth Street. The Coach and Horses Hotel, leaving three children to lament her death.

When in the first half of the year

1815, Governor Macquarie promoted William Hopley to the rank of surgeon at the Derwent Settlement, he deemed it advisable to appoint Assistant Surgeon Henry St. John Younge to fill the vacant position of first assistant surgeon there. On the 18th July, his Excellency informed Lieutenant-Governor Davey that Mr. Younge with his family now proceeds to the Derwent in the brig Emu. Subsequently to the death of Hopley, Assistant Surgeon George Bush of the 46th Regiment was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to act as the colonial surgeon, and a convict named Theophilus Mitchell was made acting second assistant surgeon. Many months elapsed before his Excellency became aware of these two local appointments, and impudent interferences with the exercise of his prerogative. In the still hours of an April night at Sydney he learned the news as he was examining the various items charged to the Police Fund of the island. In perusing the accounts of the Police Fund of V.D.L., he writes to the erratic Davey on the 12th April, 1816, I observe many improper and objectionable charges, but which I have not now time to remark on so fully as the importance of the subject requires. I cannot, however, pass over two charges that appear to me to be most unjust, namely, £38/10/0 paid to Mr. Bush as acting colonial surgeon, and £34/17/6 paid to a convict named Theophilus Mitchell as acting second colonial surgeon. Both these charges stand unauthorized by me, and never can receive my sanction, as I consider them to be most absurd, unnecessary, and a gross imposition on the Crown. On the death of the late colonial surgeon, his duties of course devolved on the assistant surgeon (Younge), who is bound to do all the medical duties of the Civil Department without receiving any additional pay until the vacancy is regularly filled up; and consequently there could be no necessity for appointing Assistant Surgeon Bush to act as colonial surgeon at all. The allowance of 7/6 per day paid to Theophilus Mitchell as second colonial surgeon, there being now only one assistant surgeon allowed for each of the settlements on V.D. Land; but, even if a second assistant

were allowed, it appears most extraordinary to pay a common convict for doing that duty the same pay as a first assistant surgeon holding His Majesty's commission, as such receives at Head Quarters, where he has ten times the duty to perform that the surgeon or assistant surgeon has at either Hobart Town or Port Dalrymple. I consequently very highly disapprove of both the charges alluded to, and must ever withhold my sanction of them. I must, therefore, once for all positively enjoin you not to make any appointments, of whatsoever nature, that are likely to entail any expense to the Crown, without first obtaining my permission so to do. In the event of your disregarding this order, I shall be under the painful necessity of preferring a regular complaint against you to his Majesty's minister for disobedience of orders and contempt of my authority. The service of Theophilus Mitchell, convict, being required at Sydney, it is my positive orders that he shall be sent up to Sydney on the return of the brig Kangaroo hither. At the inquest on the body of James O'Burne, murdered by bushrangers, evidence was given on the 16th August, 1815, by Theophilus Mitchell, a surgeon. About three weeks before, he deposed, he was called upon to go to New Norfolk to attend some persons who had been wounded by a banditti of bush rangers and robbers from the woods. On his arrival at D. McCarthy's house he found James O'Burne, the deceased, dangerously wounded in the face. He had him immediately removed down to Hobart Town. He had attended him ever since. That morning he died. On dissection he found some slugs (produced) which had passed through the integuments of his cheek and lodged in the neighbourhood of some large arteries, which had occasioned death. The verdict was that James O'Burne was murdered wilfully by James Whitehead, Peter Septon, Michael Howe, Richard Collyer, Richard McGwyre, Hugh Burn, Peter Geary, George Jones, and a woman native of this island, who is called Mary.

Henry St. John Younge, assistant surgeon at Sydney, was appointed in July, 1815, to fill the vacant post of

first assistant surgeon at the Derwent, upon the promotion of William Hopley to the rank of surgeon. This information is gleaned from a despatch of 18th July, which finds a place in the second volume of the Historical Records of Tasmania; but in his second memorial to Earl Bathurst, printed later in the same interesting volume, Younge states that he was appointed first assistant surgeon at Hobart Town in October, 1814; and, as is well known to every person familiar with the memorials in St. David's burial ground, Matthew Bowden died on the 23rd October, 1814, when his duties of surgeon devolved upon William Hopley till the vacancy was filled by appointment of himself, thereby leaving vacant the position of first assistant surgeon. Possibly Younge was second assistant surgeon at the time of Bowden's death. At any rate, he must have been at the Derwent long before the 18th July, 1815, because in a despatch, dated 2nd May, of that year, Davey advises Macquarie that Assistant Surgeon Younge had sold the lands, etc., granted him by the Government. With his family Younge sailed from Sydney in July, 1815, on H.M. Colonial brig Emu, to assume the duties of an assistant surgeon, and at the Derwent he was a source of much trouble to Davey and Sorrell, who each had to suspend him from duty. In the forefront of his memorial, Younge informs Earl Bathurst that he was appointed by commission, dated 1st January, 1813, assistant surgeon on the Civil Establishment of N.S.Wales. He proceeds to relate that he obtained the appointment through the respectability of his connections, being a nephew of Mrs. Lloyd of Kemsing, near Seven Oaks in Kent, a lady of very considerable landed property, and being known to most respectable families in that neighbourhood, and more especially to the Rev. Dr. Humphries, the venerable rector of Deal in Kent, the seat of Earl Camden. Younge mentions, too, that in his professional capacity he was strongly recommended by the gentlemen under whom he studied, the physicians and surgeons of the Middlesex Hospital, by Mr. Carque, professor of anatomy. He adds that he passed the Royal College of Surgeons as a

surgeon, although he does not immediately possess the diploma, certain fees being requisite; and that those recommendations received additional honour by the patronage of "your lordship."

The character of assistant surgeon Younge was repellent to Governor Macquarie, but his services had to be availed of until the medical staff in the island colony could be recruited with efficient and reputable surgeons. The senior assistant surgeon now at the Derwent, writes his Excellency to Earl Bathurst on the 18th of March, 1816, is Mr. St. John Younge, whom I sent thither some short time ago to succeed Mr. Hopley on the promotion of the latter to be surgeon; but Mr. Younge is a very trifling, dissipated young man, and very ignorant of his profession, so that it would be doing great injustice to the Public Service to promote him to any higher situation than the one he holds at present. Neither Mr. Younge at the Derwent nor Mr. Smith the assistant surgeon at Port Dalrymple has any claim from character or professional skill for succeeding to the surgeoncies at those stations on their becoming vacant. About the end of October, 1816, the Lieutenant-Governor took strong measures towards Younge, and sent him under arrest to Sydney to be tried on a charge, which cannot be read in his own despatch of the 2nd November, for the simple reason that fivedespaches written by him in October and November are not available. Younge arrived at Sydney on board the Kangaroo, and was still under arrest on the 13th December. When Macquarie informed Davey that, in the opinion of judge-advocate Wylde, Younge could not be tried by a general court martial without further evidence or the Lieutenant-Governor himself being on the spot to prosecute him. He desired to know as soon as possible what his Honour wished to be done further in the case. The judge advocate did not consider that the papers referred to him contained sufficient evidence against Younge to substantiate the two charges preferred against him. In a despatch to the Governor, dated 7th January, 1817, Davey intimated his determination to have Assistant Surgeon Younge tried

by a general court martial at Sydney, and expressed his desire to be permitted to come up to Head Quarters to prosecute him as soon as he was relieved by Colonel Sorell. To that despatch a reply was made on the 7th March, when his Excellency told the recalled Lieutenant-Governor that, on being relieved by his successor, who was now hourly expected at Sydney, he would be at liberty to repair to Head Quarters on the return of the Government brig Elizabeth, for the purpose of prosecuting Younge before a general court martial, which he would order to be held immediately on his arrival at Sydney, where Mr. Younge still continued under arrest. When the exasperated Davey asked Lieutenant-Governor Sorell to order certain evidences from Hobart Town to embark with him for the purpose of sustaining his prosecution against Younge, his Honour did not feel himself authorized to give such orders without higher authority. Mr. Wade, chief constable, was one of the persons named, he tells the Governor on the 23rd June, 1817, and, as he stated that he should prefer resigning his situation to going up, which would ruin his family and business, and as he also alleged that Colonel Davey had promised that he should not be called upon, he was the more induced to waive the demand made by Colonel Davey. On the 16th September, the Lieutenant-Governor reported that the Jupiter would be ready in eight days to leave for Sydney with Colonel Davey and various evidences in the prosecutions of Naval Officer John Drummond, D.A.C., Patrick Hogan, and Assistant Surgeon Younge. It was not in the brig Jupiter, but in the ship Pilot that Davey sailed away from the Derwent, together with the three witnesses subpoenaed at his desire on Assistant Surgeon Younge's trial, according to a despatch from Sorell on the 13th October. On the morning of the 27th October, at Sydney, he received from the Governor a letter apprizing him that no general court martial could now be held on Younge, in consequence of an opinion given by the judge advocate on the late trial of D'Arcy Wentworth, principal surgeon, from a belief that the medical officers on the civil estab-

lishment of the colony were not amenable to martial law. From this circumstance, replied Davey, I have to request that your Excellency will be pleased to return to me Mr. Assistant Surgeon Younge's presumptuous and insulting letter, which I transmitted to your Excellency in the early part of his confinement. In a note, Dr. Watson mentions that on the 10th December of the previous year, Younge had made an apology to Davey, which he publishes in his second volume of the Historical Records of Tasmania. Reflecting seriously and maturely on the nature and tendency of my recent correspondence with you and the highly insubordinate and disrespectful style thereof, writes Younge at Sydney, I have now to express my sincere contrition and sorrow for the same, and earnestly entreat you will be so good as to accept this as sufficient apology and atonement for my past misconduct, promising in future to pay to your high station every deference and respectful attention as well as obedience to your orders. By a Government and general order, dated 30th September, 1817, A. S. Younge was released from his arrest, and directed to return to his duty at Hobart Town by the first opportunity that offered for that settlement.

In less than a year Assistant Surgeon Younge was suspended again, and on this occasion for insubordination. He was an officer with a wife and three children, and his rate of pay was 7/6 a day. From the northern side in June, 1818, Major Cimitiere, reported to the Lieutenant-Governor that Dr. Mountgarrett, assistant surgeon, had absented himself from his duty for over three weeks, and that owing to his circumstances he conceived his return distant and uncertain. The necessity of keeping two medical officers at Port Dalrymple (one being for George Town), where increased population renders it most necessary has induced me, writes Sorell to the Governor on the 29th June, to direct Assistant Surgeon Younge from hence to proceed thither, so as to enable the Commandant still to carry into effect the arrangement of sending one medical officer to George Town. In consequence of this change and the pressure of duty here, especially at present,

I have felt it my duty to place Mr. Assistant Surgeon Hamilton, 48th Regiment on the Colonial Establishment, subject to your approval, at 5/ per day, as was authorised by your Excellency when under similar pressure, Assistant Surgeon Hood was so employed. In the event of Surgeon Mountgarrett being enabled to resume his duties, the contemplated resignation of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Smith might perhaps induce your Excellency to approve of Mr. Younge's remaining at Port Dalrymple, as one of the regular establishment in that succession; and Mr. Hamilton would be able to supply the vacancy here until the arrival of medical officers should admit of the vacancy being permanently filled. On the 24th June the Lieutenant-Governor desired Younge to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Port Dalrymple on the 30th instant, there to report himself to the Commandant and to receive his instructions. A Government bullock dray was provided to carry his baggage; but the offer of a Government horse was declined because he had not a saddle and bridle. In due course he arrived at Port Dalrymple, and reported himself to the eccentric Commandant, the relieving surgeon found out to his dismay that he was to be sent to George Town. As he wrote later, the prospect of going to a station "without any barracks or other accommodation whatever was of the most dismal nature." He heard, too, that Mountgarrett was on duty, and that the resignation of Smith had been refused by the Governor. After experiencing much politeness from the Commandant for a few days, the peeved physician made up his mind to depart secretly for the Derwent, where he arrived on the 5th August. He was suspended next day for having, when under orders, to remain and at duty as a medical officer at Port Dalrymple, quitted that station and settlement and returned to the Derwent without any permission from the Commandant, without the knowledge of the Lieutenant-Governor, and in direct disobedience of and defiance to the orders under which he was acting; and for having, when called upon by the Lieutenant-Governor to account for his extraordinary and disobedient conduct and required to re-

turn to his appointed station, positively refused to do so without assigning any grievances or introducing any plea in justification of his conduct. I have suspended him, writes the Lieutenant-Governor on the 10th August, until your Excellency's commands shall be received. I am sorry to say that Mr. Younge's general habits are highly degrading and unbefitting his situation, and I consider him altogether a most unfit and disgraceful person to be in the medical service. I have submitted herewith to your Excellency the complaint in a specific form, copy of which has been sent to Mr. Younge. The action of the Lieutenant-Governor was approved on the 24th September. I was extremely sorry, replies the Governor, to learn that you had been under the necessity of suspending Assistant Surgeon Younge for insolence and disobedience or orders. His conduct certainly appears to have been too gross to be passed over, and, having before acted in a similar manner towards Colonel Davey, I consider him a very unfit person to be any longer continued an assistant surgeon at the Medical Establishment of this colony. I have accordingly confirmed your suspension of this officer from rank and pay, I shall of course report the steps you and myself have taken to the Secretary of State by the first opportunity. In the meantime, however, it will be necessary that Assistant Surgeon Younge and his family should be continued to be victualled from the King's Stores at Hobart Town, until the pleasure of H.R.H. the Prince Regent respecting him shall be made known in this country. On the 18th November, the Lieutenant-Governor informed his chief that Mr. Assistant Surgeon Younge and family were put upon the store under his Excellency's outstanding orders, as a settler, prior to his going to Port Dalrymple; and he also continued with two Government men on a store on account of his indulgences: and these his Honour had not altered or disturbed. Mr. Younge having since the receipt of your Excellency's decisions on his suspension addressed another very insolent letter to me, adds his Honour, I returned a succeeding one unopened: a second directed in a feigned hand was opened and also returned, but be-

ing on business was answered by the Commissary. On the 11th, Mr. Younge was taken out of the Anne, whaler, being found concealed in disguise in the hold, where he had stowed himself away, by the constables who searched for prisoners. Understanding that Mr. Younge was very anxious to proceed to head quarters in order to solicit your Excellency's leave to go to Europe, I caused it to be made known that I should not object to his having a passage with his family in the Government brig upon that express ground. I apprehend, however, that he cannot leave the Settlement. In those days a man could not leave a Settlement without producing an official certificate that he had publicly notified his intention to depart, and desired all claims against him to be furnished. In respect to Assistant Surgeon Younge remarks the Governor on the 21st December, I shall willingly grant him permission to go Home, in case he is allowed to do so by his creditors. To Earl Bathurst the Governor reported the misconduct of Mr. Younge and enclosed five papers, "from the perusal of which your Lordship will, I doubt not, concur with me in opinion that A. S. Younge is no longer worthy of holding a commission in his Majesty's service. This, too, is not Mr. Younge's first offence, for he behaved about two years ago in a similar manner to Lieutenant-Governor Davey, whose orders he set at defiance, and to whom he wrote those most insolent, insubordinate letters for which he was put under arrest and kept several months, but was released on Mr. Judge Advocate Wyld's giving it as his opinion that A. S. Younge was not subject to military law. Since this charge was prepared a copy was sent to Mr. Younge, who has addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor (Sorell) a most insolent letter, which is considered unfit and unworthy to be copied.

The appointment of Edward Luttrell to be acting colonial surgeon at the Derwent, in the room of William Hopley, who had died on the 24th August, 1815, was dated from the following day. In his despatch of the 18th March, 1816, asking Earl Bathurst to move the Prince Regent to confirm the appointment Governor Macquarie pas-



and some adverse criticism upon Luttrell, whom he had promoted very reluctantly to the vacant post. Although lately I have been under the necessity of appointing Senior Colonial Surgeon Luttrell to act as surgeon at the Derwent in the room of Mr. Hopley, deceased, from the want of a better qualified person to fill the situation, writes his Excellency, yet I am sorry to add that Mr. Luttrell is a very unfit person to be any longer trusted with the care of administering medical relief to the sick of any description; for, although he is not deemed deficient in professional skill, he is very unfeeling and criminally inattentive to his patients, added to which he is extremely irritable and violent in his temper and very infirm from dissipation. In fact, he is completely superannuated as to further service. Under all these circumstances I strongly recommend that Mr. Luttrell should be entirely removed from the civil medical establishment of this territory and placed on half pay, or allowed such pension or annuity from the Colonial Police Fund as your Lordship may be pleased to order. Mr. Luttrell is advanced in years with a large family, and, although his services have not been such as to entitle him to any strong mark of favour, yet in consideration of his age and infirmities, as well as in consideration of his having a large family to support it would be rather hard upon him to remove him from his present situation without making some provision from Government for his support. The Minister paid no heed then to the advice of the Governor, but on the 30th January, 1817, he approved of the appointment conferred upon the old doctor, whose salary was £182/10/0, with the allowances suitable to his station.

On the 28th November, 1817, the Governor again brought the incapacity of Surgeon Luttrell before Earl Bathurst. As your Lordship had made no provision for Mr. Luttrell by either allowing for him half pay, or a small pension, I did not deem myself justified in removing him, writes his Excellency, but, although I am still decidedly of opinion that he is totally unfit for the proper discharge of the duties of surgeon, owing to his advanced age

and infirmities, I beg leave therefore once more to recommend that he may be removed and placed on half pay, and that Mr. Bowdan may be appointed in his stead, as surgeon at Hobart Town. In another despatch, dated the 12th December, 1817, the Governor recurred to the subject. I much regret to find that your Lordship has declined to sanction the retirement of Surgeons Mountgarrett and Luttrell on half pay or pensions, as they are certainly both very unfit for the situations of surgeon at Port Dalrymple and the Derwent respectively, remarks his Excellency, but although I am perfectly of this opinion, yet I shall not take so heavy a responsibility on myself as to displace them without them having some means of support assigned them. They are both married men, with families, and have been long in the service, and, although not respectable characters, I conceive that some provision should be made for them in their declining years. Mr. Mountgarrett was obliged some time ago to submit to the amputation of one of his arms, which renders him altogether incapable of performing any surgical operation of importance. Mr. Luttrell is old and infirm and not infrequently disqualified for performing his duties as surgeon, from dissipation and consequent ill-health. Under these circumstances I cannot but adhere to the opinion that Messrs. Mountgarrett and Luttrell should be removed as soon as possible from their respective situations, and with this view I again take the liberty to recommend them to your Lordship's favourable and humane consideration for half pay or small pensions, which pensions, if your Lordship should deem it expedient, might be paid from the Colonial Funds without including them in the parliamentary estimates. Doctors Bromley and Bowdan, who lately arrived here as surgeon superintendents in convict ships, declare they fully expect to succeed Messrs. Mountgarrett and Luttrell as surgeons at Port Dalrymple and the Derwent, in consequence of the assurances they say they received at the Secretary of State's Office before they left England, and which expectations I have not been enabled to realize, however much I have wished to benefit by their professional skill, and they are

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going Home much disappointed. But, as your lordship left it entirely optional with me to remove Messrs. Mountgarrett and Luttrell, I could not reconcile it to my own sense of justice to do so unless some provision should be made for them by Government.

By his third despatch on the unpleasant subject the Governor achieved his humane purpose of securing an allowance for the old surgeons. Referring to the renewed representation which you have made in your despatch as to the deplorable situation of the colonial surgeons, Messrs. Mountgarrett and Luttrell, if left without any provision for their maintenance, replies Earl Bathurst, I have to acquaint you that H.R.H. the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to approve of your allowing to them, on their removal, from the Colonial Funds equal to the half pay of their respective situations. You will understand, however, that they are not to receive any advantage from the colony beyond their allowance excepting only such a moderate grant of land as you may (if they possess the means and disposition to cultivate land) be willing to assign to them. This news was most pleasing to Governor Macquarie. I am very happy to hear that your Lordship has procured some respectable surgeons for the colony, as they are very much wanted, writes his Excellency on the 24th March, 1819, more especially at the settlements in Van Diemen's Land to replace Surgeons Mountgarrett and Luttrell, both of whom have become almost perfectly useless from their ages and infirmities. I am, therefore, very glad to find that your Lordship has been kindly pleased to approve of those two officers receiving half pay as soon as relieved by surgeons from Home. For nearly two years longer the Governor was compelled by hard necessity to put up with an inept medical staff in Van Diemen's Land. And no doubt he was grateful to Providence when on the 7th February, 1821, he found himself in the happy position of being able to tell Earl Bathurst that he had appointed Mr. Robert Espie and Mr. Thomas Scott, both of the Royal Navy, to be surgeon at Port Dalrymple and the Derwent respectively, in the room of Mr. Mountgarrett and Mr. Luttrell

placed on half pay. He trusted that his Lordship would approve of the two appointments, and then submit them for his Majesty's confirmation, all of which was done in due course, where upon the General Hospital was installed as early as possible in the new brick building, overlooking Wapping, and ready for occupation since March, 1820.

Surgeon Edward Luttrell, with his family, left Sydney on the brig Emu in January, 1816, under orders from Governor Macquarie to assume charge of the medical department at the Derwent Settlement, where, shortly after his arrival, he was called in to establish an imputation of murder by a man named Clarke, who was duly committed for trial at Sydney. In August an intimation was received that the deputy judge advocate required Dr. Luttrell, Mr. Gordon, and other witnesses at the trial. Clarke was acquitted, and Colonial Surgeon Luttrell was ordered to resume his duty at Hobart Town, where he arrived on board the Kangaroo in December, 1816. Nearly a year later, Luttrell's presence was required at Sydney, as his evidence was desired. According to a despatch by Lieutenant-Governor Sorell, dated 13th September, 1817, Mr. Luttrell was obliged to go up to Sydney on Mr Drummond's trial, and his Honour begged to recommend to his Excellency's consideration some allowance to enable the witness to meet his expenses there. But in a memorial on this subject, prepared at Parramatta on the 24th November, Luttrell himself says that in October last he was again ordered to repair to Sydney to give evidence before the Criminal Court then assembled in a case of child murder charged against Liley McAller and others. The trial is over, represents the memorialist, and he still continues absent from his family and home. Under all the heavy expenses incurred, and the grievous hardships suffered by memorialist, added the discomfort naturally attendant on a separation from his family at his advanced period of life, he is induced, from a full consciousness of Excellency's humane disposition and the nature of his case, most respectfully to solicit that your Excellency will be pleased to allow him some remuneration, in whatever way it may

seem to meet your Excellency. On the 10th January, 1818, Governor Macquarie replied to Lieutenant-Governor Sorell's recommendation on behalf of Dr. Luttrell's claim for some extra allowance to defray his expenses incurred on several trips thither as an evidence. I have to inform you, writes his Excellency, that by a recent regulation, suggested to me by the judge advocate, gentlemen evidences for V.D. Land are allowed 7/ per diem, and persons of inferior rank 5/ per diem to defray expenses. This being considered a liberal allowance, of course Dr. Luttrell cannot be considered as entitled to any further remuneration.

According to the summary of a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor dated the 15th July, 1817, and not available, Dr. Luttrell's infirm health makes him useless. Again on the 18th November, 1818, when proposing an increase of salary for Assistant Surgeon Hamilton, his Honour says that Mr. Luttrell's advanced age allows him little activity. In August, 1819, his conduct was very displeasing to the Lieutenant-Governor. I beg leave to submit copies of papers, connected with the conduct of Mr. Surgeon Luttrell, writes his Honour to the Governor on the 11th, not with a view of now bringing against him any charge, as I have declared myself satisfied with the steps taken; nor is it my wish in submitting these documents to affect Mr. Luttrell in any way, considering his time of life, family, etc., and the prospect of his early retirement. But the proneness which exists in some persons here to advance false accusations, to which I cannot help thinking Mr. Luttrell must in this instance have lent himself especially as the time chosen for this allegation was the moment when the gaol was unusually crowded, and when the Bench of Magistrates were concerting with me a new code of regulations for the prison, the knowledge of the machinations of these persons compels me to place the papers before your Excellency. The reply from Sydney gives an insight into the character of the old surgeon. I have perused the proceedings and correspondence you sent me in regard to Acting Surgeon Luttrell, writes the Governor from Parramatta to his subordinate on

the 4th September, and highly commend the great forbearance with which you acted towards that wretched old man, and which he so little merited at your hands. He is very factious, seditious, and unprincipled fellow, and totally unworthy of all favour, excepting on account of his age and large family. He will now, however, very soon be superseded and placed on half pay.

On the 4th February, 1817, the members of Mr. Luttrell's family were put on the King's Store as settlers for 18 months only, reported A. C. G. Broughton to the Governor. In respect to Dr. Luttrell's family, writes the Governor on the 8th March, it never was intended by me that they should be victualled longer than 18 months as settlers; and whenever that period has expired, they must all be struck off excepting himself. The surgeon's rate of pay at this time, it may be pointed out, was 10/ a day. The question of the victualling his servants was raised in August, 1819. It appears on a reference to the Governor-in-chiefs communications of December, 1815, and January, 1816, writes the secretary on the 5th, that three Government men were ordered to be victualled you from the King's Stores for one year, and it also appears from the storekeeper's note herewith enclosed that a man named Hall has been victualled as your servant from the 28th September to the present time, completing on the 28th September next a period of three years which include all the indulgences ordered you, of which the Lieutenant-Governor is at present aware. But, if you are able to throw any additional light on the subject, as soon as you shall have explained the same his Honour will be ready to attend to it. On the 18th, additional light was thrown on the situation, when the Lieutenant-Governor had to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Surgeon Luttrell's letter of that date. Upon the explanation therein given respecting Hall, whose situation the Lieutenant-Governor knew nothing of, the Crown servant Johnson, who was applied for by Mr. Luttrell would be assigned to him on the Store on account of his indulgences.

In August of 1819, the Lieutenant-

Governor had the satisfaction of bowling out Surgeon Luttrell in a deliberate falsehood, and publishing his censure on the doctor's style of correspondence, which is not extant. The Lieutenant-Governor, writes his Honour on the 4th August, has to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Mr. Surgeon Luttrell of yesterday's date, received in the evening, in which he desires to retract the statement advanced in his prior letter of yesterday, addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor's secretary, respecting the health and cleanliness of the gaol as affording him an excuse for his not duly visiting a sick prisoner therein confined. The Lieutenant-Governor has since received the reports of the magistrates and medical officers, who, according to their instructions (as communicated to Mr. Luttrell by the Lieutenant-Governor's secretary) inspected the gaol yesterday in order to ascertain the validity of the statements made by him; and the reports of both pronounce Mr. Luttrell's statements to have been wholly without foundation. If the matter now in question were only that Mr. Surgeon Luttrell had made certain statements, declared unfounded on investigation by the magistrates and medical officers present, and acknowledged to be unfounded by himself, as a justification for not having performed his duty in visiting the sick, the Lieutenant-Governor would be satisfied, in consideration of Mr. Luttrell's time of life, to leave it as it stands, upon the direct contradiction of the magistrates and medical officers and Mr. Luttrell's own recantation. But other constructions render it an imperative duty upon the Lieutenant-Governor to mark more forcibly his sense of the style of letter addressed by Mr. Luttrell to his secretary. The Lieutenant-Governor is well assured that in making a false report of the state of the gaol and prisoners therein at this time, though the defence of his own conduct from the imputation of neglect might have been a part object Mr. Luttrell's more immediate motive was that of exhibiting an insolent and unbecoming reply, in combination with or in continuation of the insolence and insubordination of which other instances have occurred here,

and which the Lieutenant-Governor will put down whenever they come before him, or in whatever quarter they appear. The Lieutenant-Governor has now to signify to Mr. Luttrell his command to attend at Government House to-morrow at 12 o'clock, when he shall hear read, in the presence of the deputy judge advocate and the magistrates of the settlement, their report and that of the medical officers above alluded to, and his own letter of recantation of his statements, and when the Lieutenant-Governor will state his sentiments upon the whole case.

Edward Luttrell, comments Dr. Watson, in a very welcome note, had been a surgeon in private practice in the county of Kent, England, before he obtained Lord Hobart's permission in 1803 to proceed to New South Wales as a settler. He arrived at Port Jackson in June, 1804, and received a grant of 600 acres. In June, 1805, he was appointed acting assistant colonial surgeon on that establishment doing duty at Parramatta and Sydney. In the beginning of the year 1807 he resigned his appointment and joined H.M.S. Porpoise as surgeon, serving in that ship until November, 1808. In February, 1809, he was re-appointed an assistant surgeon on the colonial establishment by Lieutenant-Governor Paterson. Governor Macquarie reported adversely on him in 1813, and described him as "sordid and unfeeling." In January, 1810, Macquarie appointed him to duty at Hobart Town; but, in reporting the appointment to Earl Bathurst, he recommended his removal from the medical establishment. It was not until five years later that he was retired on half pay. His descendants lay claim to the Earl of Cork through him. To that editorial note it may be added that in the Hobart Town Gazette of the 21st January, 1821, there appeared an official order announcing the appointment of Dr. James Scott, surgeon in the Royal Navy, to act as surgeon in the settlement on the Derwent, in room of Acting Surgeon Edward Luttrell, now placed on half pay until his Majesty's pleasure shall be made known. The salary of Mr. Surgeon Scott, continues the order, will commence from the day of his receiving charge at the

**Hobart Town hospital.** The half pay of Mr. Luttrell will also commence from that date. Mr. Luttrell's half pay, namely 5/ per diem, is to be paid from the Police Fund of V.D. Land. In the same issue of the Gazette, the arrival of Surgeon Scott in the ship Caledonia was notified, and he was ordered to take charge of the hospital from Saturday the 20th January, on which day his pay will commence. In addition to his salary, Edward Luttrell had enjoyed a barrack allowance of 8/ per week, and he occupied a house in Liverpool Street, probably opposite the hospital. He died at his residence, in Bridge Street, on the 10th June, 1824, aged 67 years, and was buried in St. David's Cemetery on the 17th June. His widow applied to Lieutenant-Governor Arthur for a pension of £50 a year, payable to her from the colonial fund. In the Sydney Gazette of the 18th May, 1827, it was reported that Alfred Luttrell, an Australian, had become heir to the title and estates of Lord Carhampton. According to a brief biography by the late Mr. J. R. Betts, Dr. Luttrell was among the early arrivals in V.D. Land, where he became of not professionally and socially. He was a kin to the then Earl of Carhampton in the Irish peerage, but not so sufficiently near as to give him any concern as to the probabilities of succession. He married soon after his arrival in the colony, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Bedford, colonial chaplain. Several children were born, of whom Edward was the eldest. At that period in the colony's history, registers of marriage as well as records of births and deaths were very loosely kept. Dr. Luttrell either did not obtain a marriage certificate, or, if one were issued, failed to preserve it. Some years after Dr. Luttrell and his wife, with all witnesses to the marriage had passed away, and the elder of their offsprings were verging on middle age, it was discovered that all whose lives had interposed between the doctor and accession to the title with its estates had been removed by death. Edward, the eldest son, went to England only to find that absence of all direct and corroborative evidence of his legitimacy prevented what was termed

"an impassable gulf between him and the possessions to which he had an indisputable moral right." It is understood that the title has become extinct, and the estates are, or were, held by the Court of Chancery. In penning this biography, Mr. Betts had forgotten for the moment that Dr. Bedford did not come to Tasmania until the end of January, 1823.

The historical record is that Edward Luttrell emigrated from England with a family, according to a despatch from Under-Secretary Sullivan to Governor King. This despatch was dated at Downing Street on the 30th November, 1803, and is published in the fifth volume of the Historical Records of New South Wales. Amongst the persons who are about to proceed to New South Wales as settlers in the ship Experiment, writes John Sullivan, are Mr. Edward Luttrell and Mr. Alexander Riley. The former gentleman is in the medical profession and has practised as surgeon with considerable reputation, in the county of Kent, where he resided; Mr. Riley had also had a liberal education; and in consideration of these circumstances and of the recommendations Lord Hobart has received respecting them, I am directed by his Lordship to desire that you will place them upon the most favourable footing as settlers in the colony. As Mr. Luttrell has a very large family, and as he will, with the property he possesses, be enabled to cultivate his land or to raise stock upon it with greater facility than most of the settlers who have preceded him, it is Lord Hobart's desire that the grant to be made to him be not less than 400 acres, and the grant to Mr. Riley not less than 150 acres. It is also Lord Hobart's intention that, in the event of a vacancy occurring in the medical department, Mr. Luttrell should succeed to it in preference to any person who may casually have arrived in the colony; and should any opportunity present itself of employing Mr. Riley in any civil capacity, his Lordship desires that I will recommend him with that view; but it is right for you to be apprized that a gentleman will proceed by the next ships that may sail for the colony to succeed to the vacancy in the commissariat.

In April, 1827, a solicitor named Row-

lands landed at Hunter's Island, and soon a report was in circulation that this member of the Devil's Brigade had come out in the good ship Tiger, with instructions from a solicitor in England to ascertain whether one Edward Luttrell, a doctor of medicine, was living in Van Diemen's Land, and if so, to tell him that he had become entitled to a peerage and £14,000 a year. Alas! the old doctor had been dead for nearly three years, and only a few months previously his widow had been allowed by Lieutenant-Governor Arthur an annual pension of £50 from the Colonial Fund. In its issue of the 20th April, Andrew Bent recorded this startling information in his new paper, the Colonial Times. So general was the interest taken in the wonderful news that in his next issue Bent served up the story as fully as it could be gleaned. Last week, begins this fuller account, we mentioned that the late Dr. Luttrell had become entitled to a peerage with a fortune of £14,000 per annum. This, we understand, is in consequence of the death of the late Lord Carhampton, who died some three or four years ago; but as the kinship of Dr. Luttrell does not appear to have been then known, the title has been considered extinct till lately. Dr. Luttrell having died since Lord Carhampton, Mrs. Luttrell must be entitled to all the arrears of the fortune, accumulated between the periods of the death of his lordship and that of the doctor: besides being in possession, unknowingly, of the title of a countess. The title and fortune now descend, as we understand, to the doctor's eldest son, Mr. Alfred Luttrell, of the Black Brush; who, we believe, is in consequence about to proceed to England in order to settle his affairs; but, like a true colonist, has expressed his determination to return, title fortune and all, to his family and adopted land—Tasmania.

Some time since, remarks the Colonial Times of the 10th August, 1827, we noticed that Mr. Alf. Luttrell, the eldest son of the late Dr. Edward Luttrell, Colonial Surgeon of this colony, had succeeded to the titles and estate of the Earl of Carhampton. Some doubts having been expressed in the colony as to the identity of the Mr. Luttrell by per-

sons who supposed Van Diemen's Land could not possess a Lord, we extract the following from the Literary Journal of 1821:—"Died on the 25th ult., in Brunton Street, the Right Hon. Henry Lawes Luttrell, Earl of Carhampton, and Baron Irnham, Governor of Dublin, a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards. He married Jane, daughter of George Boyd, Esq., of Dublin, one of the most beautiful as well as the most amiable women of her day, who survives him, and by whom he has had no issue. His Lordship was brother to the beautiful Miss Luttrell who married the late Duke of Cumberland, uncle of his present Majesty. He was distinguished in early life as Colonel Luttrell. He fought some political battles, and was the opponent of the celebrated Mr. Wilkes in the memorable contest for Middlesex, when the latter was expelled the House of Commons by a vote of the House. He also figured in the letters of the renowned Junius among the political dependents of the Duke of Grafton. The late Earl was appointed a general in 1798, and stood third on the list, those preceding him being the Marquis of Drogheda and Earl Harcourt. He is succeeded in his titles by his only brother, John Luttrell Olmuis. His Lordship came to his titles on the death of his father in 1787. Creations of the first nobleman, the father of the deceased.—baron, 1768; viscount, 1781; earl, 1785. It appears that the before-named John Luttrell Olmuis (who was cousin to Dr. Edward Luttrell) died in 1825, aged 84, leaving issue only a daughter, who, with the mother Lady Olmuis, are still alive. Mr. Alfred Luttrell goes home by the Admiral Cockburn for the purpose of arranging his affairs. His title seems very clear, there being only a younger brother of his father who can possibly set up a claim.

Under the caption of The Earl of Carhampton, Andrew Bent reprinted in his Colonial Advocate of the 1st April, 1828, a paragraph which he had seen in the London Morning Herald of the 13th October, 1827. From an Australian paper called the Colonial Times, runs this paragraph, we copied into the Morning Herald of Tuesday last, a statement mentioning that Mr. Alfred

**Luttrell**, an inhabitant of New South Wales, had succeeded to the titles and estates of the Earl of Carhampton, deceased; but that noble lord has since called at our office and assured us that, instead of having made his exit from this world three years ago, he is in good health, and likely to survive another three years to the discomfort of Mr. Alfred Luttrell of New South Wales and other expectants of his peerage and estates, and the arrears supposed to have accumulated during his fictitiously-propagated demise. His Lordship looks upon this party as some swindler, who wishes to raise the wind by means of these misrepresentations.

With reference to the foregoing paragraph, remarks the Colonial Advocate, we are authorised to state that a misunderstanding of the circumstances gave rise to the statement, condemned in such gentlemanly terms in the London Morning Herald. Letters have been received by the late arrivals from England by which it appears that Mr. John Thomas and Mr. John Luttrell, solicitors, the latter gentleman uncle to Mr. Alfred Luttrell of Van Diemen's Land, have jointly, in consequence of the case having been misstated in the colonial papers, sent out a power of attorney (through the house of Messrs. Kemp & Co.) to Mr. Alfred Luttrell for signature, authorising them to prosecute on his behalf any claim which he may have, or be supposed to have, to the property descending from the estate of the late Baron Irnham, which is the property in question; but Mr. Luttrell, instead of executing this document, proceeds to England himself in the Medway.

The first mail for England was made up at Hobart Town in the middle of December, 1805, according to the Garrison and Order Book of Lieutenant-Governor Collins, which is preserved at the Mitchell Library in Sydney, instead of being in the archives of Tasmania. By a general order issued on the 14th December of that year, it was notified that such of those who may be desirous of sending letters to England may leave them with the Lieutenant-Governor's clerk until Wednesday evening next. The next recorded order on this subject was issued on the 19th July, 1806, when it was announced that such

persons as may be desirous of sending letters to England may leave them at the Lieutenant-Governor's office the whole of next week. In the "Hobart Town Gazette" of the 16th November, 1816, it was notified that a letter bag is now open for the reception of letters for the brig Spring, for England, which will sail on or about the 1st March next. The postmaster, it was explained, gives this early notice that the public may have an opportunity of corresponding with their friends in Europe. Letters were then lying at the post-office for Mrs. Mary Ham, Mr. W. T. Roberts, Ann Wilson, and Zenophian Hearn Bashan. This notification was signed by James Wilson as postmaster. In 1817-8 the postmaster was James Mitchell, who married a daughter of Aron Davies, of Norfolk Island, whence he came to the Derwent and conducted a store in Macquarie Street, close to Argyle Street. On the 4th May, 1822, James Mitchell was charged with assaulting and beating his wife, and ordered to find securities to keep the peace for three months, himself in £40 and two sureties of £20 each. Bonwick records that a second notice of the brig Spring occurs in the "Gazette" of the 10th January, 1818. The brig Spring, affording a desirable opportunity for those who wish to write to their friends in Europe, it begins, the postmaster respectfully informs the public that a mailbag is open for the reception of letters, and will continue so until the eve of her departure. In the same month Mr. Mitchell informed the public of his removal from his house in Macquarie Street to the house previously occupied by Mr. Robley, in Collins Street, where he requested that all persons might in future send and call for their letters. Postmen assumed a uniform in August, 1821, and an alphabetical list of unclaimed letters was proposed by Postmaster J. T. Collicott in January, 1823. The "Courier" in 1823 suggested an improved mode of carriage, namely, by a one-horse chaise, with relays of horses.

In the primitive days, writes James Bonwick, who conducted a first-class school at Hobart in the forties of last century, it was the custom to go on

board vessels to obtain letters. This gave rise to much disorder, and induced Lieutenant-Governor Collins to establish the first post office in Van Diemen's Land. The order is dated 25th April, 1809, and is directed from "Headquarters." After the preamble about improper visits to ships, there is this arrangement made. On the arrival of any vessel, Mr. Nichols (naval officer) or any person properly authorised by him is to repair on board, and to require that all letters and parcels directed for the colony be delivered to him, for which he is to give a receipt to the master, mate, or supercargo. An office for their reception shall be established at his house, and in consideration of the trouble and expense attending on this duty, the following sum shall be charged by him on their delivery, namely, for every letter one shilling, for every parcel not exceeding 20 pounds weight two shillings and sixpence, and for all exceeding that weight five shillings: a list to be published in the "Gazette" of the names of persons whose letters and parcels are directed, etc. In 1826, however, the writer of "The Hermit" speaks of paying four shillings at the office for two letters from England. Of the high rates of postage imposed on letters from Australia, John McArthur complained bitterly during his long exile in England, after the deposition of Governor Bligh by Colonel George Johnston, of the Rum Corps. Interesting details of these exactions are found in the pages of a most readable book, by a fair descendant of the fiery founder of the wool industry in New South Wales, who, in September, 1817, met his wife at Paramatta, after eight and a half years of weary separation. His first complaint of excessive postage was addressed to his wife from Clapham on the 21st April, 1811, in relation to some letters she had sent for their son Edward, the soldier. I know not, h. writes, how I shall forward the letters you have sent for him. They would ruin him in postage. You must think of this in future, and put no covers on your letters. The postage

of every sheet is 3/6, and large paper is charged no more than small. The mind of the fretting exile must have been distracted on the 18th November, 1812, when he wrote to his wife for the second time about the enormous tax on his correspondence. Your last remittances were dated in November, he writes from London, and were forwarded from Rio de Janeiro, and came to the enormous sum of £9/10/. Even those that were brought by Captain Campbell and put into the post office at Portsmouth came to £4/10/. Whenever newspapers are sent a special charge should be given to the persons to whom they are entrusted, not to send them by post, and all superfluous covers on letters should be avoided. Previously, he explains, captains of ships had carried letters as favours. His third complaint to his wife was penned at Chelsea on the 26th July, 1814. All your letters, and those of the dear girls to Edward, he says, are now in my possession. It is impossible to send each packet abroad without a most enormous expense. A letter to him should never exceed a single sheet—it does not matter how large it is, and surely one sheet written close and crossed would contain all you have to say! In a letter dated the 16th February, 1815, he tells his wife how he was recalled to London from Rochester, whence he was intending to proceed on a journey with his two sons, James and William. I received information of the arrival of the Seringapatam, he writes, and hastened back to London to get my letters. After a week's delay I succeeded in getting possession of them without their going through the post office, as is required by the new Act of Parliament. Prior to 1814, all letters from Australia were carried by ships' captains, and delivered by them to addressees. I was very lucky at getting your packet before it went to the post office, it would have cost at least five guineas. Do not neglect in future to write as close as you can, and not multiply your envelopes in a needless manner.